



THEODORE'S DAY TO SHOUT.

Of course it is Theodore Roosevelt's day to shout, and we would not if we could inflict upon him the terrible punishment of silence. But the election is not much of a victory for him after all. The country elected Mr. Taft because he was Mr. Roosevelt's candidate, but in spite of it. After the turmoil and agitation and distrust which he has succeeded in inflicting upon the country, the voters took Mr. Taft because he was the most conservative of all the candidates in the field. There was legislation in restraint of corporations and there were prosecutions of corporations before the Roosevelt era, and they aroused no public distrust and did not knock the bottom out of the market. Cleveland and McKinley and Harrison maintained the right of the community to protect itself from mismanaged corporations, but they did not threaten anybody; they did not attack wealth, property, or even corporate management. Under Mr. Taft there may be further corporation legislation and there may be prosecutions of railroads and industries. But there will be no such language in messages to Congress, in speeches and in letters for publication, as the President has been distinguished for, and the ordinary course of legislation and litigation will proceed as it did before. Theodore Roosevelt audited himself as the apostle of righteousness, the general manager of the United States, and the pleader of the social revolution, which so far as it exists at all, is of his own creation.

"I'll bet he (Taft) will not have as much fun out of the job as I have had," Mr. Roosevelt says. It is only fair to Mr. Taft to presume that he will have some other purpose. While the present occupant has been having "fun" and "amusement" he has shared little of either with his constituents. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children have been deprived of "fun" and "amusement" during Mr. Roosevelt's administration. Let us hope that Mr. Taft may find diversion in trying to correct some of "my policies" of his predecessor. By so doing he will merit the respect of all.

The importance of correctness is emphasized by the returns in Union county when F. L. Dersham, Democrat, was defeated by J. Gundy Wolf, Republican, by assembly by two votes. The tally sheets in the West Ward of Mifflinburg varied just five votes. The one posted gave Dersham 136 votes and the sheet returned but 131 votes. Had the posted sheet been returned, Dersham would have been elected. There may be a contest.

Joseph Kelley, well known in this county, was elected by the Mifflin county Republicans to the legislature. Mr. Kelley was not pledged on the local option question, but since he is a temperate man, if not a teetotaler, he will undoubtedly vote his personal feeling on the question, which by his friends is assumed to be for the local option measure.

There is one consolation, on March 4th the freak President will retire and be succeeded by a man who is not likely to make as big a dunce of himself during his term of office.

Repeat Dose Until Relieved.
From The Commoner.
For that defeated feeling try Dr. Hopful's triple extract of Optimism.

There is a real business boom to follow the Taft election, but no definite time has been set for its beginning.

If capital is timid now it ought to pick up courage when Teddy goes to the jungles to hunt.

Two Accidents.

The following accidents are reported by the State College Times:

A chapter of accidents occurred last Saturday. While McClellan Roseman and A. O. Tyson were homeward bound from the Way sale, their horse suddenly started, throwing Mr. Tyson out of the vehicle backward, catching his foot between the axle and spring, and receiving painful injuries before the horse could be stopped.

The same day Lloyd Ewing, of Charter Oak, had a mule team to run away, throwing him out. The wheels passed over his body, breaking several ribs. His condition is serious.

Will Build New Church.

The congregation of the State College Methodist Episcopal church is making plans for the erection of a handsome edifice in the very near future. At a congregational meeting over \$7,000 was subscribed. The building and its furnishings, including the parsonage, will cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000.

Ladies' storm rubbers, 48¢ at Yeagers.

DISCOURSE ON LOCAL OPTION.

Reformed Minister in Centre Hall Treats the Subject With All Fairness.

(By Rev. D. Gross.)
(PART II.)

Former centuries laid much stress on alcohol as a medicine, but the physicians of today say not. They rather look upon it as an incident agent to be called in during times of emergency.

But we wish to speak more just now upon the regulation of the liquor traffic; upon the remedies for the saloon evil, the greatest evil in the world.

The whole country is waking up to a new consideration of the liquor question. They are beginning to heed, as never before, the warnings of Solomon. The dawn of a better day has come. A great wave of temperance and prohibition is rolling with increasing power over this Republic. One half of this nation, geographically, is now by legislation emancipated from the saloon. The most remarkable victories have been won. The change of sentiment on this question is one of the most radical that the country has ever known. Twenty years ago the demand for the abolition of the saloon awakened a smile or provoked a sneer. Today that demand is the fixed purpose of thousands of our best fellow citizens and it is being fulfilled. Six states—Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Georgia, Alabama—are now prohibition states. They prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The progress of the temperance movement in the South is one of the most significant and inspiring signs of the times. 95 per cent. of North Carolina has gone against the saloon. Mississippi has a prohibition legislature and a prohibition governor, and 90 per cent. of the state has barred liquor. Tennessee has voted the saloon out of 92 of her 95 counties. Kentucky, which has been called the drinking state, has voted the saloon out of 102 counties out of 119, and seventy-five per cent. of the population are living in prohibition territory. Two-thirds of Louisiana has no saloons; three-fourths of Florida has no saloons; in 148 counties in Texas there are no saloons; one-half of South Carolina has put away the saloon, and so with nearly all the Southern states. There are practically ten prohibition states in the Union today. Twenty-two out of twenty-eight millions of people south of the Mason and Dixon line live in no liquor territory.

The temperance movement has taken hold of the North also. Maine, Kansas and North Dakota are enforcing their prohibition laws with new vigor. Two of the three counties of Delaware have voted out the saloon. Sixty-four counties of Ohio are without the saloon. The rapid progress of the movement may be learned from the story of Missouri. On January 1, 1905, there were but three counties which prohibited the sale of liquor. Today, in less than five years, there are eighty-four counties prohibition.

In thirty-seven states advanced temperance legislation has been enacted, while there has not been a single measure adopted by any state favorable to the liquor traffic. Pennsylvania and New Jersey alone are on the black list. No legislation whatever has been enacted in order to give the people a voice in the matter, such as the other states have had. But efforts are now being made in our own state to give the people a voice, such as the other states have had, through local option.

There is not a single case on record where a county or city or town that closed its saloons has reported a decrease of business. You know some people will say that business will go when the saloon goes. On the contrary, the money that goes into the saloon till will go for bread, sugar, coffee, clothes, shoes and the necessities of life. Statistics prove that where the saloon has gone out of business, the Lord is abundantly able to take care of and prosper a community that takes a stand for righteousness.

Some will say, either through prejudice or through lack of correct information, that take away the saloon and drinking will increase, but again experience and statistics show that where the saloon goes out there is only from seven to ten per cent. of the drink used as was used when the saloon did business. That is true of towns and counties and states—only from one-tenth to one-fifteenth as much drink consumed. It is true of Ohio, of Kansas, of other states. In Maine there is two per cent. of the drink used today that was fifty years ago, and the population is three times what it was then. It is surprising the weak arguments that are used for the existence of the saloon. The plea that drinking men will send away and get drunk in large quantities and have it shipped in has no foundation. The greatest drinkers are the 5 and 10 cent men, who hardly ever have three or five or ten dollars to send away for large quantities. Again men will say that

as long as drink is manufactured it will be sold. But there is a better way of putting that and a more modern way: As long as drink is sold it will be made, as long as there is a demand there will be a supply. In the state of Ohio since 64 counties have gone dry 88 breweries went out of business, no demand no supply made. So you see it is a better way to put it. As long as liquor is sold it will be made. Stop the sale and nobody will want to make it. In the state of Kansas there is not a single brewery today, because there is no call for it. Take away the saloon and you take away the temptation from drinking men and from the young people. We know of saloons in the city where sawdust is placed on the pavement during the night and drinks sprinkled over it in the morning to entice workmen into the saloon on their way to work. Take away the saloon and the individual who drinks is himself responsible for his wrong doing and the responsibility is removed from the citizen.

Much is being said by the liquor interests about the money which they and the allied interests pay to the city, county, township, or state and national government for taxes and licenses. They say to eliminate the saloon would be to undermine the foundation of the country's revenues. This country does not depend upon blood money for its support. The fact is the country would be better off without the traffic, and taxation upon every other business would be lessened. For every dollar that the liquor interests pay to the county, it costs the county \$20 to maintain the asylums, homes, almshouses, jails and such institutions as are created by the liquor habit, and to maintain the courts and prosecuting machinery.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas recently said that in forty-two counties of that prohibition state there was not a single prisoner in the jails, not a criminal in the penitentiary, not an inmate in an almshouse. But thirty years ago, when they had the saloon, they were all full. The population has now doubled. He also said, that men who once went in rags now have decent clothes, that their bank accounts have many times multiplied. That 20,000 young people in that state, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, have never seen a saloon or a drunken man. Is it worth while to put away the saloon?

The saloon is a highway man of the baser sort, and a pirate of the worst type. It has simply been tolerated because it has seemed impossible to get rid of it. But now the issue is drawn, the battle is on. The foe is adroit, cunning, resourceful, unscrupulous, desperate. The liquor men have spent millions of dollars, which have come largely from the poor man's pocket, to head off measures against their interests, and yet they will say, "If you take away the saloon, there will be more drinking." They are not in favor of local option, they say it will increase drinking. If they believe what they say, then they would want the saloon removed and local option measures passed, for it would increase their business, but they don't want these. You do not often hear of men working against their own interests. The liquor forces are being marshalled. Christian men must meet this foe with inflexible and determined purpose.

In facing the conflict it should be clearly understood that the warfare is not against a legitimate business, a business which men have an inherent right to pursue. The traffic is on a status entirely different from any business enterprise. There is no inherent right to engage in this business. Another fact that should be borne in mind as we face this conflict is that the burden of obligation for the suppression of the liquor traffic rests upon the citizen. Where it does not seem possible to remove the saloon under the present legislation, the laws should be strictly enforced by the citizen. The saloon is the colossal law-breaker of the community. It defies legislation and cowers legislation.

And then there is another sacred obligation of citizenship, and that is that Christian and moral men shall cast a vote in behalf of an issue that will give the people an opportunity to say whether they shall have the saloon in their midst or not.

Some people will persist in telling us that prohibition fails, that it does not prohibit, that they do drink in prohibition states. Yes, they do, a little. A commission travelling through the state of Maine for three months, found three bottles of drink in the whole state. They were hunting for it. It will be sold and used secretly. The old drinker in a prohibition state goes up and down the street. He looks around for some man who has a sign hung out on his face; the two go solemnly off into an alley, they whisper to one another and start up a blind stairway. They creep up stairs like a couple of thieves. Can you say that that is not a restraint on

Pennsylvania Day.

November 20 is Pennsylvania Day at Pennsylvania State College for 1908, and the celebration bids fair to rival even the most memorable of past occasions. Assurances of attendance have come from prominent men of the state. The program for the day will be arranged with the thought of conveying to the visitors some adequate conception of the daily life of the twelve hundred students. Therefore, in addition to the public meeting and addresses in the Auditorium and besides the inspection of the shops, laboratories and buildings, the regiment of college cadets will be officially inspected and a game of football will be played between the Sophomore and Freshman teams, which is the event of the college year in athletic life.

The Pennington Cemetery.

The Pennington cemetery, located along Nittany Mountain, east of Centre Hall, is being cleaned up in general, the work being done under the direction of Hon. Leonard Rhone, for the descendants of those whose bodies are buried there. At present the tombstones are being straightened up and the mounds re-marked, and later the whole burying ground may be improved so that it will present an appearance in keeping with the important part those buried there had in building up this immediate community.

The site of the first Methodist church in this part of Penns Valley is near by the burying ground, and this old landmark should also be marked, so that the present generation might be able to see the location of the place of worship of their ancestors. This could be done without great expense, and would be following a laudable custom of the New Englanders, who have been and continue to properly mark all historic sites.

Notice to Clean Alleys.

The citizens of Centre Hall are hereby given notice to clean from the alleys and lots all kinds of rubbish accumulated during the past summer. This order is given to aid in preventing conditions favorable to the germination of disease germs, and it is the purpose of the council to enforce ordinances bearing upon this subject. This notice is given so that no one can complain if expense is made to the individual who fails to comply with the ordinances referred to.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

(Continued from previous column.)

drinking? Of course prohibition does not absolutely prohibit. But laws against stealing do not absolutely prohibit stealing, but they do cause less stealing. There are laws against slander and lying successfully. There is not a law on the statute books of this state but is broken. Men may be able to get liquor in Kansas and Maine and they can also break into banks in both states.

I do not have any faith in any high license system, such as we have in our state. There are some saloons that pay \$1000, \$2000 and \$3000 license. Some look at this as paying so much for permission for the state to sell liquor. Why should the saloon keeper pay this? I hold that the license represents state's determination to penalize the traffic and compel those who join in it to pay for the wastes and the losses that society must incur through it. In other words, to help make good the evil they do. Although it only pays a small percentage of the losses. But high license does not lessen the number of saloons. The profit in the business is so great that the license fee is soon paid. I am in favor of getting rid of the saloon in any way it is possible to do so.

But I am also in favor of the will of the majority of the citizens of any community, town, county or city. The law now governing the liquor traffic in Penna., in many cases, allows one man to decide for an entire county, or in some cases to decide for as many as three counties, in many cases the license being granted when four-fifths of the voting citizens did not want it.

As the law now stands the people have so little say in the matter. Those who do not want the saloon will now and then rise up and make it known. And yet we sometimes boast of our freedom. Some men will say, you take away our freedom if you take away the saloon. Is it freedom for a man to belittle himself, to ruin himself and family, to starve his children and abuse his wife and destroy the home, and cause his fellow men to fall? If that is freedom, we want but little of it.

But why not submit this problem to the people. Why not let the people rule? Why not have the liquor traffic in this state, as in almost all the other states, governed by the people; if the people are not to govern it so long as any one is to do so, then I am at a loss to know who should. Under local option the liquor traffic would be governed by the people.

Repairs for Human Body.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, the distinguished surgeon and experimenter of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research of New York, is telling some wonderful results of surgery. The leg of a dead dog has been grafted on a dog that through an accident had but three legs and a stub; kidneys were transferred from one animal to another; human arteries have been put in dogs; the stiff knee joint of one man has been sawed out and a perfect knee joint of a leg amputated removed and substituted; glands kept in cold storage for sixty days were transferred from one cat to another.

If surgery keeps on advancing, repairs for the human body can be secured from the dog, the cat, the monkey, the ape and substituted for the defective parts.

There is in sight a valuable asset in dilapidated limbs, slightly defective hearts, lungs and livers for the hundreds of hospitals throughout each of the forty-two states in the Union. Within the next decade you will become familiar with advertisements of this character:

LIVER FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale a liver used but for forty years by a man of prominence who discarded it for a calf's liver a bit more active, the liver has been brushed up, scraped and is now in first class condition and able to perform its functions for fifty years more; liver has a gall attached that is remarkable for its size. This outfit will suit any man or woman engaged in any business requiring nerve.

PICKLED KNEE JOINTS—These goods were secured from the various institutions of learning when their respective athletic teams were remodeled; they have been repolished and are given ten hours exercise each day by being attached to the latest improved machine to relubricate old joints. These knees are good enough for any one wishing to use them for ordinary use, indeed, some can be made very fast.

STOMACHS SUPPLIED—If the other parts of your body are in ordinary condition and you have misused your stomach to such an extent that it no longer fills your needs, we can supply you with a hog's stomach guaranteed to give satisfaction. Swill or solid food may be forced into it in any quantities, and no danger of its owner becoming punchy. No goods exchanged.

William Wolf Badly Hurt.

The following dispatch appeared in Monday's Philadelphia Record:

William Wolf, aged about twenty years, of Greenfield avenue, Ardmore, son of J. Witmer Wolf, an insurance broker, well known on the Main Line, fell and suffered severe injuries Saturday night, while engaged in a game of basketball in the gymnasium of the Lower Merion Y. M. C. A. Young Wolf slipped, his head coming in contact with the floor, and he was rendered unconscious. Dr. H. A. Arnold was called, and the young man was carried into the Y. M. C. A. dormitory, where surgeons continue to give him medical attention.

It is feared that he suffered concussion of the brain, and may not recover.

Dwelling Burns on Marsh Creek.

Monday night of last week the house of George Hendricks, on Marsh Creek, was entirely destroyed by fire together with most of the furniture and practically all of the clothing of the entire family. Mr. Hendricks had gone to Beech Creek on a business trip, and at 8:30 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks with her six children went upstairs to retire for the night. While they were undressing the lamp exploded, the oil spluttering around the room. It took fire almost instantaneously and it was all Mrs. Hendricks could do to save herself and children. Neighbors managed to get some of the furniture in the lower part of the house out but everything on the second floor was burned. The house was in ashes when Mr. Hendricks reached home. His loss will be about two thousand dollars, partially covered by six hundred dollars insurance on the house and two hundred on the furniture.

Injuries Prove Fatal.

Last week Irvin, the fourteen-year-old son of William F. Thomas, of Farwell, formerly of Centre Hall, while attempting to get on a westbound freight near North Bend, fell under the train and had his left leg near the hip terribly crushed.

The lad was taken to the Emergency hospital at Renovo, where Drs. Fuller and Rosser gave him surgical attention. Later the injuries proved fatal. Interment was made Sunday.

Bear Dines on Crow.

One evening last week W. B. McCloskey, of Curtin township, set a bear trap near his home, baiting it with a piece of meat as is customary. After the trap had been set a crow, tempted by the meat, was caught and that night a bear happened that way and ate both the crow and the bait. He set the trap again next evening and on the following morning the bear was in the trap, having come back during the night for another meal.

Ladies' Russia calf tan shoes, lace and button, all shades, \$3.00 at Yeagers.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.
HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Men's moose hide shoes, 10 inches high, 2 top buckles, \$3.50 at Yeagers.

Few squirrels and rabbits have been killed up to this time. Squirrels especially seem to be scarcer than ever.

Miss Jessie Kerstetter, of Millheim, has entered the Bellefonte hospital to qualify herself to become a trained nurse.

Rev. Bergstresser, the successor of Rev. C. T. Aikens as pastor of the Pine Grove Mills Lutheran charge, has accepted a call to Altoona.

H. J. Lambert moved his family into their new home on east Church street, last week. Mention was made recently of the purchase of this home by Mr. Lambert.

Thanksgiving comes Thursday, 26th inst. Remember your friends by sending them a Thanksgiving card. You will find a fine and varied assortment at the Reporter office.

Mrs. Sarah Stover and daughter, Miss Anna, the latter part of last week returned from Altoona, where they had gone to see the new baby that came into the family of Alvin Meyer.

Supervisors in various townships are substituting concrete for plank on iron bridges. No doubt the new material will be more durable and give more general satisfaction than wood for the roadway on bridges.

Charles M. Arney was the first of the Centre Hall sportsmen to kill game of any consequence. Friday of last week he came home from a hunt on Nittany Mountain and brought with him a wild turkey.

Bert Muser, of Pine Grove Mills, was thrown from the saddle horse of a four horse team, and sustained painful injuries. His foot caught in the stirrup, and as a result the ligaments about the left ankle were badly torn.

Carpenter Aaron Thomas and daughter, Miss Jennie, attended the funeral of Irvin Thomas, at Renovo, returning home Monday. The youth was a grand-nephew of Mr. Thomas. An account of the death appears elsewhere in this issue.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kreamer moved from the Bible farm, east of Centre Hall, to the Stiver property, near the school house. Mr. Kreamer is employed by Chas. D. Bartholomew, and the change of residence will make it much more convenient for him.

While walking on the streets of Bellefonte one day last week, Samuel Homan, of Hecla, became violently ill from acute indigestion and fell to the pavement as though he had been stricken with paralysis. He soon recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

A. A. Dale, Esq., was seized with an attack of vertigo on Friday afternoon and fell to the pavement in front of the Catholic church sustaining several bad cuts on the nose and face, states the Watchman. He was taken to the Bellefonte hospital where he had his wounds dressed.

The famous trotter, known as All D., owned by Daurie Stroup, of Bellefonte, and A. Reed, of Reedsville, is admitted to be one of the fastest horses in the state. He has a standing record of 2:13 and has secured for the above gentlemen in different parts of the state prizes amounting to \$1000.

Torrence Shearer, Republican, in Clinton county, was defeated for sheriff by W. Howard Klepper, Democrat, by about 500 majority. Mr. Shearer was up for a second term, having completed his first term three years ago. He is well known in this county, and will have Republican sympathizers.

E. C. Harter and Dr. H. F. Bitner will make sale of their farm stock and implements, March 16th, if present plans are carried out. The sale will be held on the Bitner farm, west of Old Fort, where Mr. Harter is now tenant, but the dissolution of the partnership to take place at the time mentioned accounts for the sale.

Arthur Fortney, of Linden Hall, had a horse that was badly crippled from a growth on the inner portion of one of his hind legs. After the growth was examined by Dr. P. C. Frank it was decided that it could be safely removed, and the operation was begun and successfully completed, the portion removed being four inches in circumference. Two arteries were taken up before the work could be completed.

As an appreciation of the worth of the Centre Reporter to Dr. A. G. Lieb, of Bethlehem, Northampton county, he forwarded a check putting his label ahead to November, 1911. Using the Doctor's own words, he says: "The Reporter keeps me in touch with the part of Centre county which I love and in which I am greatly interested." Dr. Lieb is the owner of a large farm east of Centre Hall, tenanted by John A. Koman.



FARM AND GARDEN

REARING IN HORSES.

Rearing is one of the worst kinds of vices to which a horse used for saddle purposes can be addicted, it being not only very troublesome, but also highly dangerous to the rider, since there is always the risk of the animal overbalancing himself and falling backwards. Fortunately, the vice is not of very frequent occurrence, but it may be rather easily developed in a young, unmade horse through bad breaking of poor horsemanship, which two things are generally the causes to which the vice is due. Once it is firmly established, it is most difficult and more often than not impossible to break the horse of it again; hence, when a young horse is found to be at all inclined to rear, the greatest care should be taken to avoid all occasion of encouraging it to indulge in its rearing propensities by improper methods of management or by the use of too sharp a bit. The young animal must be very carefully handled, and, above all, lightly bit while it is being broken in and until it has acquired the good manners which a properly-broken saddle-horse should possess. The vice of rearing when it does occur, is met with practically only in geldings; mares are not given to rearing excepting in very rare instances. Stallions, of course, very commonly possess great rearing propensities, but we are not speaking of them here, as they are not used for riding purposes. In dealing with a horse that is addicted to rearing, the use of a standing martingale is to be recommended. This must be fairly short, and may be buckled either to the noseband—if one is used—or to the rings of the snaffle (or of the bridle when a double bridle is used). By the use of this kind of martingale, the horse's head is kept down, and that to a large extent prevents the animal from rearing, since, in order to rear, it is necessary for the horse to extend its neck and get up its head. When recourse is had to a standing martingale, this must not at first be made too short, but should be put on rather long, as, when a horse is not used to wearing one, considerable trouble may easily ensue if the martingale is made very short to begin with. When the horse has got used to wearing this kind of gear, it can be shortened to the required extent. A running martingale—which is the kind generally used—is not nearly so efficacious in preventing rearing as a standing one, but if it is used very short, it is of some help in checking the habit.—Farm and Home.

FINISHING STEERS IN SUMMER.

If steers have been roughed through the winter it would be impossible to get them on feed and finish for early summer market. Such cattle should be placed on good pasture and will make good and cheap gains through the pasture season without grain. As the pastures begin to fall in the fall, supplementary feeding should begin, using the new corn crop, the whole plant being fed. They may be gradually worked up to full feed and finished in the dry lot for the early winter market. Cattle, which have received from a half to three-quarters of a full grain ration through the winter season, cannot usually be turned to pasture as profitably as those carried through the winter on a lighter and cheaper ration. A start has been made toward fattening, and it will be lost if they are placed on pasture. The gains made on grass will be less and the steers will have the extra cost of the previous winter's feeding hanging over them. For the summer markets cattle will necessarily be finished in the dry lot. In some cases it is more profitable to feed on grass. Where alfalfa hay is available for roughage, no protein concentrates will be required. The use of corn or kafir corn stover or prairie hay will lessen the cost of the ration during this full feeding period. If the corn can be ground cheaply, good results may be obtained by feeding it in the form of corn and cob meal, adding clear corn meal as the feeding period progresses. This method of feeding the grain will shorten the time necessary to finish the cattle, and necessitates fewer hogs to save the waste than where ear corn is fed. Where alfalfa or clover hay is not available as at least part of the roughage ration, it will be necessary to feed at least ten per cent of the grain ration in the form of oil meal or cotton seed meal. The cattle should have an abundant supply of fresh, clean water, have salt before them at all times; great regularity should be practiced in the hours of feeding, and the feeder should keep his eyes open constantly, observing every individual. Wm. H. Underwood, in the Epitomist.

THE OLD PASTURES.

Many of the old pastures of New England are about done for as grazing grounds unless some plan for improvement is adopted. Grass has been continually removed from the land for the past half century or more with scarcely anything added to replace the fertility removed. As the

cows did not graze on bushes and brakes, these remain and bid fair to occupy the space. If let alone, the bush growth increases until the pasture becomes a bush lot and the bush lot in time makes scattered woodland. If the brush and wild growth are cut grass growth is not restored, because the soil no longer contains enough fertility to support cultivated plants like grass.

In addition to removing the wild growth something must be added to restore the soil fertility. Here is the problem which the experiment stations will need to work out. It is one of the most important needs in New England farming. It is only a question of time when all the hill pastures will be worthless for grazing under the present system. The question to find out is what plan of operating will pay best, how to restore the grass lands at least cost. No doubt some hill pastures have kept in good condition under an annual application of fertilizer chemicals added by clipping off the wild growth with mowing machines. The experiment stations should find out what fertilizers and what cost will be required, whether it is necessary to plow as well as to fertilize the neglected pasture, and should be able to give some idea to the owner of the average hill pasture about how much it will cost him to improve his grazing lands so that they will produce enough feed for more cows and an estimate of how much per cow the work of improvement would cost; if more seed is needed on the old pastures, what seed shall be used and how should it be applied. The whole pasture question has been neglected in New England, even in those States where the pastures are the backbone of the dairy industry.—American Cultivator.

FARM NOTES.

The amount of feed required to mature a steer will bring much more if fed to produce dairy products. It takes a good strong machine to give the best results, and for converting food into milk or butter the large, vigorous cow is no exception. One gallon of kerosene, one-half gallon of fish oil and one cupful of crude carbolic acid mixed together and applied in a spray over the cows at least once a day will protect them from the torture of the flies. Do not put off the little task of cleaning out the weeds between the rows and in the fence corners, whether it be a field, a garden, a little grass plot or a walk or driveway. Those left will go to seed and as a stitch in time saves nine, so one year's seedling makes seven years' weeding. To prevent the taste of turnips in butter from cows fed on them, a western creamery practices the following method: Put the cream in a vessel and place in hot water at 200 degrees. When the cream reaches the temperature of 150 degrees, set the cream dish in cold water to cool it. The dairyman who produces perfectly clean dairy products, should make capital of this fact. Consumers are always looking out for such food as they believe to be above suspicion as to lack of cleanliness, and the man who can assert that his wares are absolutely pure, and show his assertion to be true, is the man who can command the best price and secure an ever increasing number of customers.

CONCERNING POULTRY DISEASES

I haven't much faith in poultry doctoring. Poultry are naturally healthy, and disease is almost always the result of neglect or carelessness. Roup and cholera, the most serious poultry diseases, come as the direct result of filth and unsanitary conditions. Lice and mites are sometimes the starting point of disease. Fight them constantly. Dampness should be avoided, as it may prove a factor in disease conditions. Crowding in laying house or brooder is dangerous. Avoid extremes of temperature and rapid changes if you would guard against bronchitis and pneumonia. Put not your faith in medicines. Keep your fowls in a clean, comfortable house, see that they get plenty of exercise in pure air and sunshine, provide good wholesome food, pure fresh water and grit, and they won't need much doctoring.—Country Life in America.

THE EARLY MOULT.

The Colorado Experiment Station has been trying the new system of making hens moult early. The hens are given three weeks pasturage on alfalfa in July, feeding them nothing else but dry bran. About the first of August they are given a liberal grain ration with meat. Under this treatment they begin to moult early and soon finish the process in time to begin laying the first of September and they keep it up through the season of high prices. This plan is essentially that adopted by some eastern poultrymen, a period of light feeding being followed by liberal rations.—American Cultivator.

LADY FARMERS

Women Make Money as Market Gardeners and Florists.

to the contrary, the fact that it is possible to make money by cultivating the land has been demonstrated by Mrs. Collard and her two daughters, who have taken up market gardening with great success. The ladies in question have made a specialty in strawberry growing, and by using business methods they have made each acre of their land yield a crop of strawberries of the value of £150. It must not be thought, however, that these ladies have an easy time, for when the season is at its height they start their duties as early as 3 o'clock in the morning, together with the assistance of scores of pickers. The gatherers walk up and down the field picking the luscious fruit and putting it into punnets—small white baskets, each of which holds one pound. The baskets are carried by boys to the three lady assistants, who arrange the fruit to make it look as tempting as possible, weigh the baskets and then pack them into larger baskets.

As soon as a load is ready it is immediately conveyed to the station and despatched to London by the 4.45 a. m. train, and the strawberries are on sale at Covent Garden Market an hour later. The picking goes on throughout the day, and by 7 o'clock there are generally over 100 helpers—men, women and children.

Although the strawberry season does not last longer than a few weeks, the ladies do not let the grass grow under their feet for the rest of the year. They plant the ground with cucumbers and vegetable marrows, which thus yield another £50 per acre before the end of August, and during the winter and spring months utilize the ground for early and late crops.

Not only in market-gardening are women making their mark, for Miss Hall and Miss King have made quite a success of a large flower garden at Crowthorne. They commenced operations a year or two ago with two acres of land which was originally overgrown with fern, gorse and bracken, but the plucky young ladies soon removed all this opposition and started to work with a will. They commenced their duties at 9.30 and work until tea time, having a short break for lunch. Now they are able to despatch some hundreds of boxes of choice flowers in the course of a week to all parts of the country by post.

They specialize in violets, narcissus and chrysanthemums, for which flowers they have a great demand. It might be interesting to note that in their grounds is an orchard known as "Friendship Orchard," which consists of over seventy fruit trees, which have been presented by friends from time to time. These two ladies have also made quite a success of tomato growing.

The fair sex have even invaded the domain of the poultry farmer. To Miss Edwards, of Coaley Poultry Farm, belongs the honor of being the owner of the largest poultry farm in England managed by a woman. The farm, with a stock of well over a hundred birds, is run by herself, with the assistance of a lady manager and a few boys. Miss Edwards started business with twenty fowls, and for a time did all the work, with the exception of cleaning out the houses, a boy being employed for that job. A successful branch of Miss Edwards' farm has been the rearing of pedigree birds. In fact, to illustrate her success in this direction it is only necessary to state that she has taken over 1,000 prizes at the principal shows throughout the country.

The first lady to take up pedigree goat rearing was Miss Nellie Hall, on her model farm at Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Miss Hall commenced two years ago with three goats, but has now a total of twenty-five. A dozen of her animals were sold last year at prices ranging from £6 to £25 each.—Tit-Bits.

RULES FOR JAP CHILDREN.

They Are Taught in Their Schools How to Treat Foreigners.

An English newspaper published in Japan printed at one time an interesting synopsis of the rules which the public schools of that country were teaching their pupils on the subject of the treatment of foreigners.

This synopsis is reprinted in a recent book, "The Empire of the East," by H. B. Montgomery, and is accompanied by some interesting facts concerning the schools of Japan. The rules are as follows:

Never call after foreigners passing along the streets, or roads. When foreigners make inquiries answer them politely. If unable to make them understand inform the police of the fact. Never accept a present from a foreigner when there is no reason for his giving it, and never charge him anything above what is proper. Do not crowd around a shop when a foreigner is making purchases thereby causing him much annoyance. The continuance of this practice disgraces us as a nation. Since all human beings are brothers and sisters there is no reason for fearing foreigners. Treat them as equals and act uprightly in all your

dealings with them. Be neither servile nor arrogant.

Beware of combining against the foreigner and disliking him because he is a foreigner; men are to be judged by their conduct and not by their nationality.

As intercourse with foreigners becomes closer and extends over a series of years there is danger that many Japanese may become enamored of their ways and customs and forsake the good old customs of their forefathers. Against this danger you must be on your guard.

Taking off your hat is the proper way to salute a foreigner. The bending of the body low is not to be commended.

Hold in high regard the worship of ancestors and treat your relations with warm cordiality, but do not regard a person as your enemy because he or she is a Christian.

Beware of selling your souls to foreigners and becoming their slaves. Sell them no houses or lands.

Alm at not being beaten in your competition with foreigners. Remember that loyalty and filial piety are our most precious national treasures, and do nothing to violate them.

CAUGHT A SEA BAT.

Strange Fish Taken in a Seine Off North Carolina Coast.

One of the rarest specimens of the fish kingdom known to waters contiguous to the North Carolina coast was captured in a seine at Masonboro Sound Monday by William Hewlett, a fisherman. The fish, which was brought to the city last evening, is what is called "the sea bat" and it is a perfect reproduction of a leather wing bat on a large scale. The fish is about fifteen inches long and about thirty inches across the back.

Strange to state it had a thin threadlike tail about fifteen inches in length and on each side of the rear appendage were two perfectly formed gloved feet, with a smaller division having the exact appearance of a thumb, with the other part of the hand flattened. The mouth of the strange specimen was about five inches across and on each side of the mouth or the under side of the body there were five "strainers" or holes through which the fish is said to rid itself of refuse products resulting from the forage it picks up at the bottom of the sea. The top of the fish was a dark slate color and the under part of the body was white.

One old negro fisherman more than 70 years of age stated that this was only the second specimen of the sea bat he had ever seen in his long experience as a fisherman. The specimen, which had a truly uncanny appearance, will probably be sent to the State Museum at Raleigh.—Wilmington Dispatch.

A Double Play.

A London urchin ran into a baker's shop and, placing a halfpenny on the counter, asked nervously and timidly: "Mister, have you a 'alf penny buster (ban)?"

"Yes, my little man; here is one quite hot."

"Thanks, mister, would you mind a-shovin' it down my back?"

"Down your back, my little man! Why down your back?"

"Cos, sir, I'm only a little 'un, and if those chaps outside know I've a buster they'll take it, and I am so 'ungry, I am."

"Dear me, how wrong of them! Come around here, my little chap. There—there, it is down your back."

The boy ran off. In an instant another entered—a bigger boy.

"I say, mister, 'as a little boy just been in 'ere?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e buy a 'alfpenny buster?"

"Yes."

"And did 'e ask you to shove it down 'is back, as us big fellows would take it?"

"Yes."

"Yah! Where's your watch and chain? 'E's got 'em; 'e's just around the corner."

Out rushed the baker. In a trice the big boy collared the till and bolted.

The shopman never saw the comic side of it all.—Strand.

Defrauding the Excise.

One of the most curious museums has just been opened in Paris—the "Museum of Fraud," says a continental writer. It is situated in the tower hall, and in it are exposed all the different kinds of objects used by smugglers to deceive the perspicacity of the city toll officials.

A feature of the museum is a leather portfolio, with a ledger, which has a most amusing story. It was carried day after day for several years by an aged clerk, who with his large red book of accounts was quite a familiar passerby. The man was well known—he passed regularly, and was polite. He often indulged in a chat with the officials at the gate and then went on to his "office."

One day a new "douanier" took it into his head to examine the large red book, while the aged clerk took to his heels. The book was made of zinc and weighed ten pounds—of brandy. The quantity of cognac smuggled into Paris by this man only during the past years may easily be imagined! The most amusing fact about the story is that the old clerk was neither old nor a clerk. He was a thief well known to the police, but used a clever disguise every day for this particular crime.

The HOME

TRIBUTE TO GENIUS.

It is always pleasant to read of the tributes paid to genius by the common people, such, for instance, as the demonstration in London recently in honor of Marcel, "the Great Master of the Art of Hair Waving," as the hairdressing journals, with a prodigality of capitals, proclaim him. It was a great day for this master. "Different experts built coiffures for his delectation," we read, and "although Marcel has long since retired with a fortune of a million francs, yet he graciously consented to wave a head of hair for the benefit of his admiring friends."

Hair waving as perpetrated by this artist is a revelation of character as well as of skill, for we are assured that "M. Marcel in his methods pleasingly illustrated the innate modesty of his character, consonant with the self-effacement which marks the genius of the master mind." The description of the "operation" is too long to be reprinted here in full, but the following excerpts certainly are worthy of preservation for the edification of future generations:

"Bending almost affectionately over the head, combing the hair gently and almost caressingly, he quietly and unostentatiously selected section after section for his purpose. Having taken sections over the head, M. Marcel took under sections over the top also, waving the hair in lines uniform with the latter—one of the essential features of Marcel undulation insuring the full bouffant result attained without undue 'frizzing.'"

There is much more, but this will suffice to reveal the genius of the man who has caused two waves to appear where nature placed none. He is growing old now, is this artist who "realizes that he is a benefactor to womankind," as he himself remarks, but a grateful sex surely will hope that long may he wave.—Chicago Evening Post.

THE DAY OF THE VEILED LADY.

This is the time of year when the veiled lady is seen in the streets.

In the late summer or the early fall a sudden crop of veils, of all shades, styles and methods of adjustment, springs up. This is not because of the high winds nor because all the women have been driving or are about to drive in automobiles, but because summer hats are at their shabbiest and madame is not yet buying a fall hat. This may be for reasons of economy—she may be determined not to invest in a mid-season hat, which can be worn but a few times—but even if she is prepared and willing to buy she can find no stock to select from. The styles are not yet in. On a few counters tentative shapes are displayed, but they are so manifestly experimental that madame hesitates to be "the dog" on which they are to be tried.

The usual solution, therefore, is a veil. This can be made to cover any kind of a hat—a dusty straw, a battered shape, crushed trimming or weather-stained lace. Veils admit of—and invite to—the most delightful individuality, and a pretty woman never looks prettier than when her charming head is swathed in folds of soft chiffon or silky net of white or of her best beloved color.

The dealers have no complaint to make, either, for they lose no money. Veils cost anywhere from 25 cents to \$25, and, with her usual delightful inconsistency, lovely woman will refuse to pay \$4 for a hat but will pay \$8 for a veil and then tell her husband how economical she has been—"See, my dear, by just throwing this over my old summer hat I can make it last at least another month, for you know, dear, I am doing all in my power to retrench!"—New York Press.

WHERE CORSETS CAME FROM.

The corset is not, as commonly believed, a modern invention. Homer, describing the toilet worn by Juno in her attempt to lure Jupiter, speaks with complacency of the two belts that girdled the waist of the goddess, the one fringed with gold and the other borrowed from Venus, adorned with all the splendor suggested by the poet's fruitful imagination.

In Athens and Rome corsets were used during the early ages, first only as supports, but later to conceal the defects of shape by compressing the waist. Under the generic name of fascie manillares (bandages for the bosom), there existed three kinds of belts, known respectively as strophium, taenia, and zona. It is highly probable that these fascie manillares served nearly the same purpose as modern corsets, as among the Greeks and Romans a slender waist was considered a mark of beauty. Martial makes fun of stout women, and Ovid, enumerating the various remedies calculated to cure the lovesick, is careful to name above all a stout figure. No wonder, therefore, that the women of that period resorted to all sorts of expedients in order to prevent or get rid of so grave a defect! Sorensen Sammonides, a physician of the third century, acquired great wealth by the sale of a prescription which he claimed would reduce the waist to reasonable proportions.

All the ancient actors advised women to lace tightly in order to prevent plumpness; and that the use of the corset was general we learn from Ter-

ence, whose enamoured youth in his "Eunuchus" rejoices at having a sweetheart who did not wear a corset; "for it is ridiculous," he says, "to compress the waist to such an extent as to resemble a rush."

But not only women employed stays to reduce their waists; men also used them. These stays were made of linden wood. According to Aristophanes, such stays were used by the Athenian poet Conelius. Emperor Antoninus, according to his biographer Capitolinus, also used the same means in order to maintain his slender appearance.—New York Tribune.

SHALL WE KISS?

It begins to look as if this form of salutation and farewell mode of demonstrating affection would have to go the way of many other customs. We have started a crusade against it and a great French doctor very strongly condemns osculation as dangerous and unhealthy. In Japan it is unknown, and apparently they get on perfectly well without it.

Yet western civilization appears to regard it as indispensable, and, really when one comes to think of it, there are still about as many millions who have survived osculation as are necessary on the face of the earth. If we heard week after week of cases of sudden death and of infectious disease transmitted from the practice of kissing one's friends and relations it would be time, indeed, to raise an outcry against it; but who ever does hear of such cases? The extreme hygienists and doctors might at least remember that people do not go about promiscuously kissing all and sundry, and that sensible ones do not kiss babies and sick people—when they can get out of it.—New Haven Register.

SARTORIAL JAGS.

"There's nothing in woman's dress to indicate that a wave of prohibition has been sweeping over the country," said the woman as she turned the pages of a fashion magazine. "Just look at these fashion plates. Doesn't every woman in them look as if she had been dining too well? Their hats go off on a slant; their skirts are clinging around them dizzily; their gowns are cut in such a way as to make them seem to lean forward gropingly, as if searching for the support of a friendly lamp-post. There is nothing straightforward about them. They are all droopy and tipsy. The trim, tailored woman is greatly in the minority and in fact the practical plain skirt and the well fitting but unpretentious waist look almost masculine. Instead, the up-to-date woman's clothes all seem to be sliding off her, and as a woman is always affected by the clothes she wears, the expression of her face is one of dreamy helplessness. Some times it is almost maudlin. When I see this new style of woman shopping it is with difficulty that I restrain myself from offering to call a cab to take her home."—New York Press.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.

Mrs. Mary Martin Kehew, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, is the chairman of the committee of women named by the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education to investigate conditions among the workingwomen of the country. Among the members of this committee are Jane Adams of Hull House, Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, Boston, and Emily Green Balch professor of political economy in Wellesley College. In their report recently made to the society they state that the American home is rapidly deteriorating and on its way to possible downfall. For this condition they name two reasons, first the lack of scientific housekeeping second, the immense number of boys and girls who are growing up without any training by which they will be able to earn a steady living.—New York Sun.

WOMAN PAID \$10,000 TO DINE.

Society in London is interested in trying to learn the name of the woman who surreptitiously paid \$10,000 for the privilege of being numbered among the house party to meet King Edward at a noted country house in the midlands.

A woman was among the party whose name was not on the list submitted to the King, as is the custom. The omission was mentioned to the hostess. She excused herself by saying the woman was a relative.

Owing to a quarrel between the hostess and the guest whose name wasn't submitted to the King, it was leaked out that she paid the hostess \$10,000 in cash to be permitted to bask in the presence of royalty as a guest.

It is reported that the King heard of the incident and caused the hostess's name to be stricken off the court list.

FASHION NOTES.

Directoire ribbon bodices form an Empire back, and may be worn over any waist.

Have you noticed how easily the princess and Greek frocks fit about the hips?

Silk Directoire belts have hanging ends, and a large rosette catching the ends together half way down.

Nothing I Ate Agreed With Me



MRS. LENORA BODENHAMER.

Mrs. Lenora Bodenhamer, R. F. D. 1, Box 99, Kernersville, N. C., writes: "I suffered with stomach trouble and indigestion for some time, and nothing that I ate agreed with me. I was very nervous and experienced a continual feeling of uneasiness and fear. I took medicine from the doctor, but it did me no good."

"I found in one of your Peruna books a description of my symptoms. I then wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice. He said I had catarrh of the stomach. I took Peruna and Manalin and followed his directions and can now say that I feel as well as I ever did."

"I hope that all who are afflicted with the same symptoms will take Peruna, as it has certainly cured me."

The above is only one of hundreds who have written similar letters to Dr. Hartman. Just one such case as this entitles Peruna to the candid consideration of every one similarly afflicted. If this be true of the testimony of hundreds, yes thousands, of honest, sincere people? We have in our files a great many other testimonials.

Tarring and Feathering.

Tarring and feathering, it seems, is a European invention. One of Richard Coeur-de-Lion's ordinances for seamen was that if any men were taken with theft or pickery, and thereof convicted, he should have his head polled, and hot pitch poured upon his pate, and upon that the feathers of some pillow or cushion shaken aloft, that he might thereby be known for a thief, and at the next arrival of the ships to any land be put forth of the company to seek his adventures without all hope of return unto his fellows."

A Government Lottery.

Why does the United States Government, which enforces with great rigidity the laws against lotteries, even to excluding foreign newspapers which contain advertisements of them, conduct lotteries itself in the disposal of public lands, as witness the recent distribution of the Rosebud farms? It would be easy to devise a different and indeed a more equitable system of allotment. Perhaps some form of auction would be fairest and best of all. Anyway, is the appeal to chance in any respect more moral when administered by the United States than when proposed by the Spanish monarchy or the municipality of Paris?—New York Sun.

How To Kill Surplus Cats.

How to destroy surplus kittens or puppies in a painless way, without calling into use the old-fashioned method of a bag and a pail of water, is told in the annual report of the London Institute for Lost and Starving Cats. The directions are as follows:

"Take a dish cover, place it where it can be pressed into the mold of the garden, or in default of this, on an old cushion, so that the latter bulges out all around and makes the cover a tight. Place the animals beneath and pour four ounces of pure chloroform on wadding. Push the wadding into the cover, hold the cover down for three or four minutes and then leave undisturbed for an hour. The body must be stiff before burial."

EAGER TO WORK

Health Regained by Right Food.

The average healthy man or woman is usually eager to be busy at some useful task or employment. But let dyspepsia or indigestion get hold of one, and all endeavor becomes a burden.

"A year ago, after recovering from an operation," writes a Mich. lady, "my stomach and nerves began to give me much trouble."

"At times my appetite was voracious, but when indulged, indigestion followed. Other times I had no appetite whatever. The food I took did not nourish me and I grew weaker than ever."

"I lost interest in everything and wanted to be alone. I had always had good nerves, but now the merest trifle would upset me and bring on a violent headache. Walking across the room was an effort and prescribed exercise was out of the question."

"I had seen Grape-Nuts advertised, but did not believe what I read, at the time. At last when it seemed as if I were literally starving, I began to eat Grape-Nuts."

"I had not been able to work for a year, but now after two months on Grape-Nuts I am eager to be at work again. My stomach gives me no trouble now, my nerves are steady as ever, and interest in life and ambition have come back with the return to health."

"There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

NEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA

SUFFRAGETTES VETO VIOLENT AGITATION

Members of Pennsylvan's Association Favor, Instead, Tactful Education to Further Cause.

Success of the cause of the suffragettes lies in tactful education rather than violent demonstration, according to Mrs. Rudolph Blankenburg, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, delivered at the fortieth annual convention of the association, which was held in the Y. M. C. A. building, at Norristown.

"In writing to a clergyman, send him Bible citations in support of suffrage; in writing to business men, show them its economic side, and when enlisting the aid of teachers, show its educational advantages," she cautioned in her response to the address of welcome made on behalf of the borough by Burgess Samuel Roberts. Addresses of welcome on behalf of the Montgomery County Woman's Suffrage Association by Miss Ellen L. Thomas, and on behalf of the Norristown Women's Christian Temperance Union by Mrs. Sarah Simpson, were also delivered. Other responses were made by Mrs. Elizabeth B. Passmore and Mrs. Minora F. Phillips.

Also Work For Man's Rights.

"We are not working to secure woman's rights alone, but to preserve man's rights as well," declared Mrs. Passmore. Miss Thomas stated that the purpose of the movement is that "men and women should stand together in the State as they do in the home." Mrs. Simpson observed that "suffragettes do not identify themselves for enfranchisement as a means of popularity, but to work out faithfully and humbly a noble end."

Mrs. Olive Pond-Aimes encouraged the delegates by a contrast of the present with the former attitude of the W. C. T. U. toward the cause. She said:

"Time was when to mention the enfranchisement of woman at a W. C. T. U. meeting was to cast a shadow over the proceedings. Now that subject is discussed at every W. C. T. U. meeting with relish."

The address of the day was delivered by Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day, State organizer, on "The Value of Organization." In answer to the question, "Is there any relation between the women who go into the business world and the increase in crime?" Miss Day said: "Where women vote there is less crime than where they do not possess the franchise."

The association recently sent letters asking an expression of opinion on woman's rights to sixty-two candidates for Congress. C. F. Barclay, of Sinnemahoning, Pa., replied: "I handed your letter to my wife and asked her to give me her views on the subject. After considering the matter she told me that at the present time she has no desire to vote. As she has this view of the matter, I think I have nothing to say until she changes her views."

C. C. Pratt, of New Milford, Pa., answered: "I have no objection to woman's voting from the man's standpoint, but I have a most decided objection from the woman's standpoint. In my estimation, business has within the past twenty-four years taken away about 50 per cent. of all the qualities that go to make woman lovable, and I would most earnestly plead that the other 50 per cent. might not be destroyed by politics. Let woman vote if she wants to, but protect me from the woman who wants to."

The convention resented bitterly the published statement of Mrs. Humphrey Ward that "woman's suffrage in this country is dying out." As an effective answer to any such insinuation, the Pennsylvania Association will join with other associations in getting up a monster petition, which shall be sent first to Congress and then abroad.

FALLS TO DEATH INTO AREA.

R. F. D. Carrier Breaks Neck During Election Jollification.

Easton (Special).—John Walters, a rural free delivery carrier, who lived on the outskirts of the city, broke his neck and died a short time after being carried to a hospital.

He was one of a party of election enthusiasts who had congregated at the corner of Fourth and Northampton Streets, and was leaning against a temporary railing that gave way and precipitated him into the basement.

Litigation Eats Up Estate.

Pottsville (Special).—By long litigation in the Schuylkill courts, the D. P. Haupt estate has been so eaten up with expenses that now when a settlement has been reached there is little for distribution. The receipts and expenditures filed with the register aggregate over \$50,000, leaving but \$6,000 to be distributed.

Bride May Die Of Burns.

Sellingsgrove (Special).—Mrs. Howard Rechenbach, a young Northumberland, bride was fatally burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp which she attempted to blow out. Mrs. Rechenbach arose early and was cooking her husband's breakfast before daylight. As the sun appeared, she tried to extinguish the lamp. Her screams, as her clothing caught fire, aroused her husband, who beat out the flames, but not before his wife had been severely burned.

EXONERATE DUNKLE.

Investigators Find He Exercised Due Diligence.

Washington (Special).—Chief Examiner Finch and E. W. Lawrence, special assistants to the Attorney General, who investigated the charges made to the President that undue delay had occurred in bringing to trial the cases against J. B. F. Rinehart, ex-cashier of the Farmers' & Drovers' National Bank, of Waynesburg, Pa., which was closed in December, 1906, have made a report that there has been no improper delay on the part of United States Attorney Dunkle in prosecuting the cases, but, on the contrary, he has exercised due diligence to secure a speedy trial.

Bank Examiner Starek worked on the cases until indictments were returned, but, owing to his inability to devote sufficient time to the preparation of the evidence, the cases were continued until January 4, 1909. The investigators also find that unusual difficulties were encountered in preparing the evidence on account of the condition of the records of the bank.

TO BENEFIT MINERS.

Mitchell And McHenry To Confer Over A State Tax.

Shamokin (Special).—John Mitchell and President Thomas A. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and several prominent coal operators of the State will meet with Congressman John C. McHenry in this city November 25 to consult on the framing of a bill to provide for a State tax to be used for the aid of injured miners and families of men killed in the mines.

Congressman McHenry wants to have the bill presented to the Pennsylvania State Assembly. He introduced a like bill in the last Congress, but it was killed.

WRECK AT PITTSBURG.

One Killed And Two Injured When Caboose Hits Freight.

Pittsburg (Special).—Conductor J. D. Neeley, aged 56 years, was killed and C. A. Grimes, a brakeman, 23 years old, was fatally injured, while W. J. Penn, a flagman, aged 23 years, sustained serious injuries in a wreck on the West Penn division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the North side, this city.

The wreck is said to have been caused by a misunderstanding of orders. A freight train of sixty cars was changing from one track to another when an engine with a caboose containing the victims backed into it. Seven of the freight cars were smashed.

Matches Lead To Death.

Allentown (Special).—Ethel, the 3-year-old daughter of Jacob Wavrek, died as the result of burns. With several companions the child had been playing in the yard of her home, and securing matches, she set fire to a pile of rubbish with the usual result. The mother, hearing the children scream, rushed to her assistance and extinguished the flames and was severely burned herself.

STATE ITEMS.

Michael H. Moore, the oldest miller in Lancaster County, died, aged 90 years. He was one of the wealthiest residents of northern Lancaster County, and was a director of the First National Bank.

Francis Anderson, ex-treasurer of Butler County, died Wednesday. He was 84 years old and was a veteran of the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

Benjamin K. Hall, formerly associated in Carlisle banking circles, who has been living at Mt. Holly Springs, died there, aged 60 years.

While removing debris from the cellar of the Mayer Building, at Erie, recently destroyed by fire, two men were killed and three injured by a collapsing wall.

The Snyder County Sabbath Observance Association was organized at Selin's Grove, with a large membership of ministers and laymen. Rev. George W. Genzler, of Selin's Grove, was elected president.

James H. McCullen, aged 50 years, engineer at the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company's textile plant at Chester, was severely burned by steam, when one of the mill's main pipes burst.

Cornelius Chadwick, of Chester, announces that in the Spring 65 houses will be built on Fifteenth Street, in that city, by Philadelphia capitalists.

James Boland, of Archbald, is suing the Delaware & Hudson Company in Federal Court for injuries received on his wedding journey last September. He is unable to walk without crutches on account of the accident.

George Michael, of Dalmatia, while gunning was accidentally shot in the right leg by a companion and amputation will likely be necessary.

Howard F. Angel, who left York, Pa., four weeks ago to find employment, was killed on the railroad at Newark, N. J.

The Butler County Courthouse, remodeled at a cost of \$150,000, was dedicated with Judge James M. Galbreath presiding.

Samuel Dorsey, a conductor on the Chester Traction Company's Upland division, was pinned between two cars and his left arm and breast were crushed by the impact. He was adjusting the trolley pole when a car which was following closely bore down on him.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally. To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS one size only, regular price 50¢ per bottle

Given The Mitten.

One cold day a lovesick young man, who had for some time harassed a young lady with his attentions, was hurrying along the street behind this very young lady when he perceived, with delight, something drop from her muff to the sidewalk. Picking it up, the gallant young man rushed ahead and, accepting her, smilingly held out her recovered property.

Without deigning to accept it, she eyed him coldly a moment, then said: "You may keep it. It's my mitten." —Brooklyn Life.

PERFECT HEALTH

After Years of Backache, Dizziness and Kidney Disorders.

Mrs. R. C. Richmond, of Northwood, Iowa, says: "For years I was a martyr to kidney trouble, backache, dizzy spells, headaches and a terrible bearing down pain. I used one remedy after another without benefit. Finally I used a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and the backache ceased. Encouraged, I kept on and by the time I had used three boxes not a sign of the trouble remained. My health is perfect."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Must Work Before Daylight.

That life is not all a bed of roses for the college professor, is a fact that is being experienced by Prof. E. F. Nichols, of the physics department of Columbia University. Every morning, promptly at 1.30, Dr. Nichols tumbles from his comfortable bed and wends his way to Fayerweather Hall, where he works in his laboratory from 2 until 4 A. M.

The professor is not taking an outdoor tuberculosis cure, nor is he seeking to perpetuate health, youth and beauty. The truth is, that Prof. Nichols is perfecting a new type of galvanometer. It is for this that he seeks his laboratory every morning. Dr. Nichols has found that during the day he is unable to experiment with his delicate apparatus because of the vast amount of electrical activity surging about his laboratory.

Hence, it is that, with the eagerness of the sportsman who seeks his game at the first streak of dawn, the professor rises at this mystical hour and steals cautiously on his laboratory in the hope of surprising and capturing some wild, elusive secret of science.—New York Herald.

The only pleasure a man gets out of having his wife for a partner in cards is how he can scold her about her playing the way he couldn't other people.



THE J. R. WATKINS MEDICAL CO.

WINONA, MINNESOTA. Make 70 Different Artistic Household Remedies. Finest Extracts all kinds. Toilet Preparations, Fine Soaps, Etc. Canvassers Wanted in Every County. 40 Years Experience, \$3,000,000 Output. BEST PROPOSITION EVER OFFERED AGENTS

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster color than any other dye. One 10¢ package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Fix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Quincy, Illinois.

An Imitation Takes For Its Pattern the Real Article

There was never an imitation made of an imitation. Imitators always counterfeit the genuine article. The genuine is what you ask for, because genuine articles are the advertised ones. Imitations are not advertised, but depend for their business on the ability of the dealer to sell you something claimed to be "just as good" when you ask for the genuine, because he makes more profit on the imitation. Why accept imitations when you can get the genuine by insisting?

IPISO'S

Beware of the Cough

that hangs on persistently, breaking your night's rest and exhausting you with the violence of the paroxysms. A few doses of IPISO'S Cough Cure will relieve you instantly, no matter how far advanced or serious. It soothes and breaks the irritated surfaces, clears the clogged air passages and the cough disappears.

At all druggists, 25 cts.

CURE

Depth At Which Miners Can Work.

Below 50 feet the temperature rises in the proportion of one degree for every 65 feet of depth except where currents of water carry the heat away. The result is that at a depth of about 4,000 feet we reach a temperature of 98 degrees, or blood heat. This renders it exceedingly difficult to work coal pits below that depth. This is the reason that Great Britain's coal commission has decided that mines are not workable below 4,000 feet.

The thickness of the solid rocks building up the crust of the earth is at least 30 to 40 miles. At that depth the heat is such as would reduce everything on the surface of the earth to liquid. But the pressure of the overlying rocks is so great that until the relation of the heat to the pressure is known it cannot be said whether the earth at that depth is fluid or solid.—Chicago Tribune.

For Safety's Sake.

"So this is the Brooklyn Bridge. Sure Ol would doive off meself for fifty dollars." "Ol don't want to see yez get kilt—but I'll give yez twenty-folwe ave ye doive half way."—Life.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896. A. W. OLSON, Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Consumption And The Telephone.

The panic recently created on the subject of the assumed danger lurking in the transmitter of the telephone is not precisely new. It is but the development of a fear which has caused misgivings for some years, as is pointed out by the British Medical Journal. On the supposition, it says, that various germs of disease probably collect in the receiver and transmitter of the instrument, at any rate in public telephone stations, some medical alarmists have thrown out suggestions that antiseptics, both in a dry state and in solution, should be applied for the safety of the telephone user. The recent dictum goes one step further, inasmuch as it is now an established fact that tubercle bacilli, the casual micro-organisms of consumption, have been found—alive and in robust condition—in the instrument. It is quite natural, in view of such a find, that a feeling of alarm might seize hold of the more nervous.—Current Literature.

To Drive Out Malaria and Build Up the System

Take the Old Standard Doan's Tars (Cure Tonic). You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effective form. For grown people and children, 50c.

You are not entitled to much credit for doing the things you want to do. Hicks' Capidine Cures Nervousness. Whether tired out, worried, overworked, or what not, it refreshes the brain and nerves. It's Liquid and pleasant to take. 10c, 25c, and 50c, at drug stores.

In after years what a man doesn't know his son can teach him.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

The average man keeps a lot of ready-made excuses on tap.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

CURE FOR PILES. SAMPLE TREATMENT OF Red Cross Pile Ointment and book explaining Piles sent free. R. E. CO. Dept. B4, Minneapolis, Minn.

Poor judgment is the blossom and bad luck is the fruit. B. N. U. 46.

FOUR GIRLS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Read What They Say.

Miss Lillian Ross, 530 East 84th Street, New York, writes: "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound overcame my irregular, nervous, headache, after everything else had failed to help me, and I feel it a duty to let others know of it."

Katharine Craig, 2335 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo., writes: "Thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I am well, after suffering for months from nervous prostration."

Miss Anna Stoltzman, of Laurel, Ia., writes: "I was in a random condition and suffered from depression, indigestion, and general circulation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and strong."

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 N. East St., Keokuk, Ill., says: "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me of backache, side ache, and established my periods, after the best local doctors had failed to help me."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

A man's enjoyment of a cigar is not governed by the cost thereof.

Pleasure is a stepping-stone to misery.

Capidine Cures Indigestion Pains. Belching, Sour Stomach, and Heartburn, from whatever cause. It's Liquid. Effects immediately. Doctors prescribe it. 10c, 25c, and 50c, at drug stores.

A man can always find something to be conceited about, if it's only that he isn't.

LITTLE BOY KEPT SCRATCHING.

Eczema Lasted 7 Years—Face Was All Itch—Skin Specialists Failed. But Cuticura Effected Cure.

"When my little boy was six weeks old an eruption broke out on his face. I took him to a doctor, but his face kept on getting worse until it got so bad that no one could look at him. His whole face was one crust and must have been very painful. He scratched day and night until his face was raw. Then I took him to all the best specialists in skin diseases, but they could not do much for him. The eczema got into his arms and legs and we could not get a night's sleep in months. I got a set of Cuticura Remedies and he felt relieved the first time I used them. I gave the Cuticura Remedies a good trial and gradually the eczema healed all up. He is now seven years old and I think the trouble will never return. Mrs. John G. Klumpp, 80 Niagara St., Newark, N. J., Oct. 17 and 22, 1907."

The outcome of a trip on the matrimonial sea depends largely on the ballast.

For Sale 6000 Money-making Farm in 14 States. Street's summary of 1000 best illustrated catalog of bargains with State maps mailed free; we pay a. l. r. E. A. STREET CO., World's Largest Farm Dealers, Lead Title Bldg., Philadelphia.

PATENTS Patent for: Ideas, Inventions, etc. Now act as to Bounties for soldiers and their relatives, who served in the civil war, 1861-4. Have secured over \$1,000,000 for them. For details and instructions, address: W. H. Wills, Attorney-at-Law, (Notary Public), 1115 Building, 11th Ave., Washington, D. C. Over 25 years' practice.

HELP Insist on Having FOR WOMEN The Standard Remedy. Read our book, "Relief for Women." FRENCH DRUG CO., 30 W. 32d St., N. Y. City.

RHEUMATISM now curable; thousands cured; results speedy; guarantee given; price low. Write quick. THE WRIGHT MED. CO., Peck, N. Y.

Is afflicted with weak eyes, see Thompson's Eye Water

FOR MEN

A shoe that is too big may not pinch, but it is a bad fit just the same. What you want is a shoe that matches the shape of your foot at the place where your weight rests,—not too large or too small, but exactly the right. SKREEMERS are shoes like that, and the style is there, too. Look for the label.

FRED. F. FIELD CO., Brockton, Mass.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS.—25 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Lutheran—Spring Mills, morning, com., preparatory service, Saturday 2.30 p. m.; Tusseyville, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.
Reformed—Union, morning, com., preparatory service, Saturday afternoon; Spring Mills, afternoon; Centre Hall, no service.
Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Jas. W. Boal, late of Centre Hall, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, who would respectfully request any persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
E. W. and J. H. BOAL, Executors, Centre Hall, Pa., or Jasper, Minnesota.

SALE REGISTER.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, one o'clock, on Rishel farm, one mile west of Centre Hall, by Rishel and Strunk: 5 head horses, colts, cows, young cattle, hogs; farm implements, most all new.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, one o'clock, at the late residence of Martha Farmer, one-half mile east of Colyer, by W. C. Farmer, administrator: Household goods, and other articles.

NOVEMBER 26, one o'clock, on the Brockhoff farm, 2 1/2 miles east of Old Fort, by W. C. Lauck: 4 work horses, 4 milch cows, will be fresh this fall; 2 brood sows, shovels, National manure spreader, Evans corn planter, plows, cultivators and other farm machinery.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, one o'clock, on Fisher farm, formerly Kline farm, in Brush Valley, by Hannah J. Long and Frank M. Fisher: Farm stock of Isaac Long.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, Philip C. Frank, near Centre Hall: Farm stock and implements.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	95
Barley	60
Oats	50
Corn	60

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	25
Potatoes	25
Butter	25
Eggs	25

Meeting of Pomona Grange.

Centre County Pomona Grange will meet at Milesburg, Thursday, November 19, at 9.30 a. m. This will be the fourth quarterly meeting for this year. The officers of Pomona Grange will dedicate the new hall of Bald Eagle Grange at this time. All fourth degree members are cordially invited to attend.

The following program was prepared by Willard Dale, the Lecturer: Opening of Grange in Fourth Degree; music; roll call of officers and insurance directors; reading of minutes of last meeting.

Welcome by Bald Eagle Grange; response by I. S. Frain.

Appointment of committees.

Recitation, Miss Florence Rhone.

Report of Insurance Company.

Discussion, Is the State Highway Department and the present road law a benefit to the taxpayers of the Commonwealth? Opened by S. W. Smith and James A. Keller.

Recess for luncheon.

1.30 p. m. Music.

Report of Encampment Committee; report of Secretary of Telephone Company.

Recitation, Mrs. B. Gardner Grove.

Discussion: Would it be advisable to have a stock judging contest? Opened by D. A. Grove and Hon. Leonard Rhone.

Suggestions for the good of the Order.

Conferring Fifth Degree.

Adjournment.

Trial List

Following is the list of cases for trial at the December term of court, which begins Monday, December 7, and continues two weeks:

FIRST WEEK.

Sciota Sign Co. vs. Jas. F. Stott.

South Bend Chilled Plow Co. vs. McCalmont & Co.

L. L. Miller vs. The Central Trading Co.

Daniel Lutz vs. Harry Beck.

Joseph Bros. & Co. vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.

Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co. vs. L. Jaffe.

Z. D. Welch vs. Harvey and Lydia Young.

SECOND WEEK.

John Bowden and A. M. Northrop vs. The New York & Pennsylvania Co.

T. R. Harter vs. Nathan Hough, et al.

Mary Minerick vs. American Lime & Stone Co.

Katie Jacobs vs. Penna's Railroad Co.

Effie Ripka vs. H. H. Harsheberger & D. H. Hastings' admrs. & John G. Love.

Morris A. Burkholder vs. H. H. Harsheberger & D. H. Hastings' admrs.

Wilbur, Harry and Ammon Burkholder vs. same and C. M. Bower's admrs.

O. L. Schoonover's exr. vs. Mrs. Sadie Davis.

Harvey R. Royer vs. W. G. Runkle.

Peter Mendis vs. Dr. R. G. H. Hayes.

F. W. Crider et al. vs. Joseph Green's heirs.

J. K. Johnston vs. Geo. R. Leatherer.

Blanche McClincy vs. George McClincy's admr.

Man's tar, tan, high cut, water proof shoes, \$4.00 at Yeagers.

COMMISSIONERS-ELECT MEET

And Select Their Attorney, Clerk and Court House Janitor.

County Commissioners-elect Jacob Woodring, of Port Matilda, and H. E. Zimmerman, of Benner township, met at the Brant House, Bellefonte, Saturday morning, holding their first formal meeting as commissioners-elect and selected from among the candidates for the positions the following:

Clement Dale, attorney.
Ed. R. Williams, of Unionville, clerk.
Leyl Simmonds, of Benner twp., janitor.
Dr. W. W. Feldt, county physician.

Of course, it is understood that the commissioners are not yet in office, but they met early and made the selections named to avoid friction in the party, which is always stimulated to a greater or less degree by disappointments on the part of applicants for the party apollo. Their action was, however, not too early to eliminate every contention, but perhaps it was reduced to the minimum. There were a number of applicants for commissioner's clerk, among them being C. F. Deininger, of Centre Hall. Love, Keller and Quigley were also after the privilege of giving the commissioner's advice for the three years covering their term of office.

Thus the first acts of public importance by the commissioners-elect becomes history. Those who have not been selected can now, if they wish, congratulate the successful ones.

Cyrus Philips Injured.

Cyrus Philips, a resident of Madisonburg, sustained two fractures of one of his lower limbs Wednesday afternoon of last week. The fractures were reduced by Dr. H. S. Braucht, and since he has been getting along as well as could be expected.

The accident occurred at Spring Mills, and was occasioned by the spring wagon in which Mr. Philips was sitting and to which two horses were hitched turning turtle.

In turning at the coal sheds of Charles P. Long, the Reporter's correspondent states, Mr. Philips' wagon upset, throwing Mr. Philips between the horses. One of the animals became excited and kicked, striking the prostrate man on one of his legs with the result above stated.

Mr. Philips was carried to the home of Mrs. Alice Neese where the fractures were reduced, and in the evening he was taken to his home by his two sons.

Dedication of Grange Hall.

One of the most progressive subordinate Granges in Centre county is the Bald Eagle Grange, at Milesburg. It was among the first to be organized, and has always been abreast of every Grange movement in Centre county. From its organization until the present time the Grange has not had a home of its own, but during the past summer a hall has been erected, and Thursday, 19th inst., it will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

The Centre County Pomona Grange will meet at Milesburg at the same time with the Bald Eagle Grange and add interest to the ceremonies incident to the dedicatory services.

Mrs. Paul Swab Surprised.

More than twenty guests participated in the birthday surprise party given by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Bitner to their daughter, Mrs. Paul Swab, Thursday evening of last week, at their home near Farmers Mills. As is usually the case on such occasions, the refreshments played an important part in making the guests and the lady honored glad to be the fortunate ones to receive an invitation and be the principal. Of course, the husband, Mr. Swab, also had a hand in the planning, which plans were carried out to perfection. There were a number of presents for Mrs. Swab, and besides all wished her many more happy birthdays.

The Pink Label.

The Pink Label appears on the Centre Reporter this week. This indicates that credits on subscription paid between September 8 and November 9th have been made and appear on the Pink Label. The Pink Label appears on all papers, but it is of special interest to those who paid subscription between the dates named, and these are requested to examine the figures opposite their names and report if errors have occurred in making changes. Where no month is indicated the month implied is July; all other months are indicated. When no year appears the year implied is 1909.

Rebersburg.

Foster Bower, of Aaronburg, spent a day this week in town on business. Miss Mary Hoy, of Philadelphia, is at present visiting among friends and relatives in Rebersburg and vicinity. A number of people from this place attended the football game at State College, Saturday.
Miss Miriam Auman is ill.
Mrs. Scott Stover is visiting friends and relatives at Woodward this week. George Wetzel returned to his home, at this place, this week, and will attend school.
Miss Dora Wane, of Aaronburg, is visiting for a few days at the home of Miss Amy Stover, in South Rebersburg. Charles Royer, of State College, was a guest at the home of Mrs. Annie Albright.

LOCALS.

Pink label this week.

Mrs. George Nearhood Tuesday returned from a visit to Sunbury and Paxinos.

Mrs. B. H. Arney is among relatives and friends in Altoona, but expects to return the latter part of this week.

McClellan Rosman, of near State College, sustained a heavy loss a few days ago, when a Belgian stallion died for him.

Mrs. Elias Bieber, of near Milton, is the guest of her son, Rev. B. F. Bieber, in Centre Hall. She will remain until the latter part of this week.

General John Taylor, of Reedsville, was appointed by Governor Stuart to be a member of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Commission, vice ex-Senator E. A. Irvin, deceased.

Miss Mittie Winkleman, of Nittany, a trained nurse, is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy G. Rearick, in Centre Hall, waiting on the second son that arrived in that family two or more weeks ago.

The election of Taft will have no effect on the Centre Hall apple harvest, which closed down before the election, and will not be opened again until a bountiful crop of apple are harvested.

Rev. William H. Diven, who entered the Lutheran ministry in 1858, died at Newport. At the time of his death he was living retired. Rev. Diven was well known in Central Pennsylvania synod, and filled charges in Mifflin and Clinton counties.

A process has been discovered whereby paper can be made from corals, and it is believed that after proper machinery has been constructed it can be manufactured much cheaper from this material than from wood, and at the same time a much better grade made.

R. D. Foreman, member of the first Foreman & Smith, has a second-hand rheumatism the neighbors in that portion of town are passing along from house to house. He thinks it is just as good as new, and has the quality of making all rheumatics limber. He was kept from business some days, but it is hoped his pains and aches will disappear ere long.

"The world owes me a living!" shouts "Weary Willie." But the world repudiates his claim, and the world is right in refusing to pay. The world does not owe Willie a living but it does owe him (and every other person) a chance to earn a living, say Edwin Markham in a symposium "If I Were a National Santa Claus," in the December Delicteator.

Rev. and Mrs. James J. Glenn, of Huntedale, Cumberland county, drove to Centre Hall arriving at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Mary Goodhart the latter part of last week. They will remain until the latter part of this week before returning. Their drive was an exceptionally pleasant one, although they crossed a number of mountains. Rev. Glenn is serving a Presbyterian charge at the place named, and this is the first vacation taken since his marriage.

Harris Township.

J. Shoch, of Millheim, passed through this place on Thursday, offering stock and poultry for sale.

A crew of surveyors are boarding at the Boalsburg hotel, and are running the proposed route for the railroad to be built from Pittsburgh to New York.

James Fry, who graduated in electrical engineering at State College, at the last commencement and now holds a position in Clearfield, spent a week at the home of George Kaup.

A number of persons from Boalsburg and vicinity assembled at the home of Mrs. Laura Bricker on Thursday evening to celebrate her fiftieth birthday.

Mrs. Ellen Shuey, who spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. Fiedler, near Coburn, returned to her home with the Jacob Meyer family, last week.

Mrs. Joseph Lutz, of Centre Hall, spent Thursday with her sister, Miss Annie Lohr.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hill and son Malvern, of Altoona, attended the funeral of Mr. Feese, in Union county, and on their homeward way they visited with George Hosterman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wolf, of Wolf's Store, visited among relatives in Boalsburg, the early part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Williams, of Lemont, spent Sunday at the home of J. N. Dinges.

Emeline Harrison, of State College, was enrolled as a pupil in the Boalsburg Primary school on the first Monday in this month. She will stay for the winter with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. B. Harrison.

Rev. James J. Glenn, of Cumberland county, visited among his relatives here.

Mrs. Alice Magoffin had a new roof put on her house.

Lee Segner and family and Mr. and Mrs. John Stuart, of State College, spent Sunday in Boalsburg.

John Fry, of Fairbrook, and Miss Annie Fortney, of Pine Grove Mills, spent an evening with Mr. and Mrs. John Kimpfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Ream, of near Penns Cave, visited over Sunday with the latter's sister, Mrs. N. W. Meyer, at Locust Grove.

Barn Near Martha Burned.

Wednesday night of last week the barn on the farm of Peter Meyers, near Martha, tenanted by his son, was burned to the ground, the fire being so far advanced when discovered that no attempt was made to extinguish it. In addition to the building there were burned three horses, three head of beef cattle, farming implements, wagons, 300 bushels of wheat, a big crop of hay, corn fodder, etc. The total loss will amount to about \$4000 on which there was only a partial insurance.

Mr. Meyers, who is a resident of Phillipsburg, but who was on the farm at the time, and son Charles both made narrow escapes, coming out of the barn just as it toppled over. The burning of the barn set fire to a valuable tract of woodland belonging to Mr. Meyers, and a full day was spent in fighting the flames.

The Hooven Mercantile Co., Dividend No. 72

The directors of The Hooven Mercantile Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. on the Preferred stock and 1 per cent. on the Common stock payable on December 1st to stockholders of record November 18th. Checks will be mailed.

Aaronburg.

Among those who attended the funeral of Reuben Harter at Coburn Sunday, were Johnson Krape, Hol Crouse and son Harry.

Miss Louisa Strohm, of Illinois, is visiting at the residence of Mrs. Lydia Meyer.

Matthew Swabb, of Johnstown, is the welcome guest of his mother and other friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Limbert attended the funeral of her brother, at Centre Hall, Tuesday.

Caroline Kuarrh and Mrs. Frances Weidensaul, of Laurelton, spent a day last week at the home of Charles Stover.

Mrs. Mary Title and child, of Sunbury, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Wyle.

Misses Ruth Swabb and Jennie Hull spent Saturday with friends at Millheim.

The sale of the home of the late Susan Rupp, deceased, will be held Saturday afternoon. This is a very desirable property and will make a nice home for any one wishing to buy. Alice Bright has greatly improved her home by having concrete walks put down and now is having her yard terraced.

Spring Mills

W. M. Grove is building an addition to his property, the building to be used as an office.

Mrs. W. L. Campbell and daughters spent a few days in Williamsport.

Mrs. Jacob Hazel was helping to care for Henry Royer last week.

Rev. Snook is holding revival services in the Evangelical church.

Miss Mabel Allison and brother Frank, Miss Besse Grove, and Messrs. Windom and Bruce Gramley were to State College Saturday, to witness the State-Bucknell football game.

Miss Grace Weaver came home Monday from State College. She had been ill for the last two months and was not able to stand the work.

Mrs. Daniel Heckman is not improving. Mr. Heckman is able to walk without crutches.

D. W. Sweetwood shot another wild turkey last week. He has shot two this season, while Charles Leitzell has three to his credit.

Alfalfa for Sale.

Alfalfa, put up in regular hay bales weighing from seventy-five to one hundred pounds, f. o. b. Centre Hall, at the rate of one cent per pound.

Men's 14 inch high, moose hide shoes, \$4.00 at Yeagers.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.

When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Inc., 501 N. Y. The regular fifty cent and one dollar bottles are sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but recognize the name, Swamp Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Inc., 501 N. Y.

The man who saves when he has little is called stingy. He that saves when he has much is called to be judicious.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Why We Are All Mimics.

"If we did not cough in church, the human race would not exist." And the professor, twiddling a piece of chalk in his hand, regarded the sophomores with a quizzical smile.

"What I mean," he continued, "is that the cause of coughing is the cause of our survival. That cause is mimicry. Mimicry is a better life preserver than fleetness or strength. For by mimicry we manage not to attract attention, and in prehistoric times they who attracted attention were hunted down by the tribe and roasted for dinner or hunted down by the saber tooth tiger and taken raw.

"Since those dark days mimicry has been instinctive with us. Mimicry is what causes us to follow the fashions. It causes us, when in England, to say 'cawn't' and 'law!' If your friend yawns, you yawn—that's mimicry. If he laughs, you laugh—mimicry again. If he snuffles, you snuffle—mimicry. And if he coughs in church, straightway you and all the rest of the congregation cough, the reason being the same one which saved our forefathers from extermination."—New York Press.

Famous Floggers.

Among English schoolmasters whose names have come down to posterity with the dubious reputation of great floggers Dr. Busby of Westminster school is the generally acknowledged chief.

Of him it is recorded that, one of his head boys having insulted a young French viscount who came to the school to demand satisfaction, he flogged the viscount first for the blood-thirsty intentions and next his friend who was the bearer of his challenge.

Dr. Valpy, too, who edited an edition of the classics, was a potent wielder of the rod. Archdeacon Groom, who was a pupil of his, tells a story in illustration of his prowess. One of the boys had been flogged by the redoubtable dominie, and the lad's father came to complain.

"Sir," said Valpy to him, "I flogged your son because he richly deserved it. If he again deserves it, I shall flog him again, and," rising, "if you come here, Sir, interfering with my duty I shall flog you!"

A Famous Architect's Trick.

When Sir Christopher Wren was building the town hall of Windsor, a fidgety member of the corporation, so the story goes, insisted that the roof required further support and desired the architect to add more pillars. In vain did Sir Christopher assure him that the danger was imaginary. He knew better. The alarm spread, and the great architect was worried into adding the desired columns.

Years passed, and in later times, when architect and patrons were dead, cleaning operations in the roof revealed the fact that the supposed additional supports did not touch the roof by two inches, though this was not perceptible to the gazers below.

By this ingenious expedient did Wren pacify his critics, while vindicating his own architectural skill to future generations.

I'm Telling You.

Pat Murphy, who was in lodgings, was greatly annoyed by the landlady helping herself to his provisions. She began by taking a piece of his butter, and when Pat came home she said:

"Pat, I'm taking a little of your butter, but I'm not like other landladies—I'm telling you."

Next day it was an egg, and so on. Every day there was something taken and put off with the remark, "I'm not like other landladies—I'm telling you."

Of course there was never any reduction in Pat's bill. One Saturday his bill came to a larger amount than usual. Pat looked at it, bundled up a few things in his handkerchief, walked to the door and said:

"Landlady, I'm sloping. I'm not like other lodgers—I'm telling you."—London Answers.

Beautifully Arranged.

Brown—Well, you've got the quarter. Is your sister coming down?

"I've arranged it beautifully, old chap. I told her it was you first, and she said to tell you she was out, and then I said I was fooling and you ought to have seen her hustle to get into a clean shirt waist! She'll be right down!"

Not Surprised.

Skipper—I am inordinately sensitive to uncongenial surroundings, so much so that the very sight of some people will give me a nervous shudder. Chipper—Oh, well, there are very few of us that do not shrink from meeting our creditors.

No Hitch.

"How did the wedding come off today?"

"Without a hitch."

"Glad to hear it."

"I said without a hitch. The bride backed out at the last minute."

Not Written.

"How do you write 'horn'?" asked the teacher of a small boy at the blackboard.

"A horn isn't written at all," answered the little fellow. "It's blowed."

Like a Bicycle.

"What does the doctor say is the matter with Mirandy?"

"He says she has pneumatic tendencies and that she is threatened with spiral trouble."—Baltimore American.

The man who saves when he has little is called stingy. He that saves when he has much is called to be judicious.—Chicago Record-Herald.

She Lost Her Shoe.

While in Samoa Robert Louis Stevenson and his wife in a great measure did as the Romans did—that is to say, as the Samonians did. It was Louis' custom to lie abed late of a morning and spend the remainder of the time under a tree on the hill clad in light pajamas, the dress of the native Kanaka. With his wife it was the same. Stays were

OFFICIAL VOTE IN CENTRE COUNTY, NOVEMBER 3, 1908.

	President	Congress	Assembly	Sheriff	Treasurer	Recorder	Register	Commissioners
	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D
DISTRICTS								
	Taft	Bryan	Bacley	Walker	Taylor	Meyer	Hurley	Smith
	R	D	R	D	R	D	R	D
Bellefonte, N. W.	271	120	206	164	200	181	240	140
Bellefonte, S. W.	193	170	156	187	188	163	173	177
Bellefonte, W. W.	92	70	74	81	70	85	87	68
Centre Hall	41	93	84	83	23	88	12	81
Howard	128	59	106	65	101	77	120	58
Millsburg	136	117	135	119	133	124	131	127
Milhmess	36	117	35	119	33	124	31	127
Phillipsburg, 1st W.	132	55	113	67	98	88	106	77
Phillipsburg, 2nd W.	191	106	143	126	145	141	156	127
Phillipsburg, 3rd W.	136	65	130	71	125	89	146	66
Snow Shoe	81	54	75	50	68	58	73	53
South Phillipsburg	135	25	126	46	125	52	126	100
State College	140	87	124	102	69	160	126	100
Unionville	59	24	56	26	53	32	56	24
Bennet, N.	70	52	63	49	59	56	60	55
Bennet, S.	52	16	47	16	44	29	47	15
Boggs, N.	66	27	56	25	52	40	53	29
Boggs, W.	124	56	121	53	108	92	126	56
Burnside	46	24	43	22	44	22	43	23
College	137	66	133	61	110	91	125	70
Curtin, N.	19	16	17	15	21	13	17	17
Curtin, S.	55	34	52	32	52	33	53	32
Ferguson, E.	81	131	71	119	63	132	71	122
Ferguson, W.	97	34	82	33	71	48	84	35
Gregg, N.	34	103	29	97	28	103	29	100
Gregg, W.	67	131	61	125	61	129	59	131
Haines, E.	33	87	34	77	36	75	33	81
Haines, W.	77	118	65	118	67	117	69	117
Halfmoon	92	119	80	20	59	45	75	28
Howard	96	49	78	48	75	52	73	52
Harris	65	111	58	99	64	97	61	98
Horn	107	63	93	50	85	71	89	71
Huston	107	63	93	50	85	71	89	71
Liberty, E.	154	57	131	55	133	60	135	63
Liberty, W.	12	3	11	5	11	3	11	3
Marion	56	68	45	70	50	66	51	65
Miles, E.	23	60	25	50	23	53	23	53
Miles, W.	49	128	38	105	31	120	43	124
Miles, W.	14	69	10	64	12	63	10	66
Patterson	142	52	122	59	109	69	125	55
Penn.	36	177	31	163	42	168	31	169
Potter, N.	35	93	35	88	34	91	35	91
Potter, S.	33	90	31	77	35	71	31	76
Potter, W.	11	99	8	90	8	90	9	92
Rush, N.	113	73	92	74	109	73	87	101
Rush, S.	32	18	28	22	42	7	27	23
Rush, W.	178	77	150	86	162	79	156	82
Snow Shoe, E.	130	33	110	30	111	29	110	29
Snow Shoe, W.	47	43	40	38	40	42	37	43
Spring, S.	88	59	76	66	70	73	79	62
Spring, S., W.	149	108	125	107	113	123	138	99
Spring, W.	118	57	88	64	88	69	97	63
Taylor	123	58	104	54	89	50	103	35
Union	123	33	104	34	89	50	103	35
Walker, E.	50	61	29	44	31	42	31	42
Walker, W.	31	85	28	80	35	76	26	86
Walker, W.	39	66	32	66	32	61	30	66
Worth	125	42	109	50	97	69	116	46
TOTALS								
Plurality	4927	3998	4234	3990	4021	4371	4318	4055
	929	214	4021	350	263	4721	271	645

SCATTERING VOTES.

All Candidates for President Get Recognition in Centre County.

The six candidates for president received recognition at the polls in Centre county, Debs, the socialist, receiving seventy-two. Prohibitionists voted the ticket wherever a prohibition candidate appeared, and in some instances a candidate was supplied.

The seven votes cast for Col. D. F. Portney, for assemblyman, was no doubt the result of a circular letter sent out the day before election by parties presumably favoring Taylor's election. This circular letter stated in effect that the prohibition organization in the county wished its adherents to vote for Mr. Portney, and further contained slanderous language directed at Mr. Meyer. The letter was sent out without the knowledge of the prohibition leaders or Mr. Portney, and was repudiated by them.

The scattering votes not in the table above are noted here:

PRESIDENT.	
Prohibition, Chaffin	267
Socialistic, Debs	72
Independence, Hagen	6
Socialistic Labor, Gilhaus	6
JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT.	
Prohibition, Sturgeon	252
Socialistic, Kennedy	43
Independence, Kauffman	3
CONGRESS.	
Prohibition, McCoy	214
ASSEMBLY.	
Prohibition, D. F. Portney	7
Walter Albright	1
O. M. Grazier	1
Bower R. Holter	1
SHERIFF.	
Prohibition, Geo. M. Kellock	188
RECORDER.	
Prohibition, John C. Botright	195
COMMISSIONERS.	
Prohibition, James Gilliland	189
Jacob Shuey	157
AUDITORS.	
Prohibition, H. Fredericks	228
Daniel Hall	218

A rather strange condition, but it appears political successes in the past contributed largely to the defeat of the Democratic candidates in Centre county at the recent election.

LOCALS.

Men's light and heavy calf boots at Yeagers.

The deer season opens next Monday, the 16th. Only deer having horns may be killed lawfully.

Ezra H. Auman has placed a boiler and engine in his roller flour mill in Millheim to replace the gasoline engine heretofore in use.

Mrs. Mary Goodhart and daughter, Miss Margaret, recently visited Mrs. William Winegardner, at Milroy.

The borough council has issued an order to clean up the alleys. This order is not because the back streets and alleys are a mess of filth, but because they are not as clean as they might be. This order should be obeyed immediately. Centre Hall should not only be a clean town, but it should be the cleanest town in the state. There is no excuse for the existence of the few eye sores one may see by traveling its principal streets and its alleys. Clean up.

Stewart M. Litzell, who holds a position in the post office department in Washington, D. C., retains his residence in Lewistown, and came up to that place to cast his ballot at the recent election.

Mrs. John Kreamer, of Centre Hall, was taken to the Bellefonte hospital Monday by Dr. P. H. Dale, and Tuesday a delicate operation was performed. Her condition at this writing (Wednesday morning) is very favorable.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nyhart, of Millheimburg, accompanied by their niece, Miss Margaret Nyhart, of Lewisburg, for several days were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Bitner, at Tusseyville. Mr. Bitner and Mrs. Nyhart are brother and sister.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Susan Wirt, nee Hubler, wife of William Wirt, was born September 25, 1831, in Haines township, and died at her home at Booneville, October 27, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Wirt had suffered a complication of diseases in connection with a stroke of paralysis several months ago, from the effects of which she never recovered. She was a resident of Booneville for nineteen years, and was always respected by her neighbors and friends. She is survived by a husband, three sisters, Mrs. Mollie Rokey, Tylersville; Mrs. Sarah Wilson, Nittany; and Mrs. Mary Etters, Lemont.

Myron D. Smith died in the Altoona hospital Wednesday morning of last week of typhoid fever. Deceased was born at Granby, Vt., and was a little past thirty-seven years of age. Some years ago he came to Bellefonte and worked at the scale works until six years ago when he moved to Altoona. While in Bellefonte he was married to Miss Ella Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Johnson, of that place, who survives. The remains were brought to Bellefonte where interment was made.

After a protracted illness Benjamin Snyder Miller died at his home at Pleasant Gap Tuesday morning of last week of tuberculosis. He was born in Millin county, and was seventy years of age. He was a member of the Lutheran church and a highly esteemed gentleman. Four daughters survive, namely: Mrs. L. A. Wan, Mrs. Harry Gehret and Mrs. John Fatkin, all of Bellefonte, and Mrs. John Noll, of Pleasant Gap.

After an illness of only a few days from typhoid fever, Mrs. Daisy Faust, wife of Henry Faust, died at her home in Jeannette. She was born at Pleasant Gap about thirty-five years ago. Her husband was originally from Pottery Mills. In addition to her husband she is survived by five children. She also leaves one brother, James A. Noll, of New Jersey, and a sister, Mrs. Ellen Struble, of Bellefonte.

Mrs. Annie E. Reese, widow of the late Elijah Reese, died at her home in Phillipsburg, of a complication of diseases. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zuckariah Flegal, and was born in Clearfield county, her age being a little past forty-six years. Surviving are the following children: Mrs. Mary Rivers, Raymond, Laia and Christine, all of Phillipsburg.

Mrs. Sarah A. Van Ormer died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Kreamer, in Harrisburg, of apoplexy. She was seventy-three years of age and had been an invalid for four years. The family at one time made their home in Centre county. Deceased was the wife of James N. Van Ormer, and is survived by three children.

David Gingery, a native of Centre

county, died at his home in Woodland, Clearfield county, of kidney trouble. He was fifty-five years old and had lived in Woodland about thirty years, where he conducted a mercantile business until he was elected sheriff some years ago. Of late he has been engaged in farming.

On attaining the age of seventy-seven years, two months and twenty-two days, Henry Royer died at his home, near Centre Hill, Friday night of last week. He is the last of a half dozen old residents along Sinking Creek to pass away, leaving that section of country to the second and third generations.

Interment was made at Heckman's cemetery, near Penn Hall, services being held in the chapel by Rev. D. Gress, Tuesday forenoon.

Surviving Mr. Royer are three children: John, at Madisonburg; Harvey, of Clarion, Ohio, and Miss Edith, at home. Mrs. Royer, nee Amelia Heckman, died several years ago.

One brother, Charles E. Royer, of Spring Mills, survives, also one sister, Mrs. Fred Limbert, of Aaronburg.

William L. Steele, one of Bellefonte's well known and respected citizens, died at his home Saturday morning. Mr. Steele had been in failing health during the summer and for the past four weeks had been confined to his bed, during which time he gradually grew worse until death called him away. Deceased was a son of Jacob and Mary Steele and was born at Pleasant Gap, April 29, 1844, being aged sixty-four years, six months and eight days. On August 27, 1872, he was married to Harriet J. Young, of Boalsburg, who survives.

Mrs. Daniel E. Gorman, wife of the well known florist of Williamsport, died Tuesday morning of last week after a long and painful illness. She was born in Boalsburg, and was forty years old. Her maiden name was Ida Stover Hieple. Her husband and an adopted daughter survive.

Hiram Bruce Moyer, the infant son of H. B. and Caroline Moyer, of Centre Mills, died Tuesday of last week, aged one month and twenty-one days. Funeral services were held Thursday forenoon, and interment made at Rebersburg.

Susanna Minnick, relict of John W. Minnick, died of heart failure at her home in Aaronburg, aged sixty-eight years, five months and eleven days.

The Reporter's Register.

(Rev) James J. Glenn, Huntedale
Mrs. James J. Glenn, Huntedale
Mrs. J. W. Evans, White, S. D.
Verna Gies, Centre Hall
G. H. McCormick, Pottery Mills
Helen Lane, Edna Krape, Centre Hall
Mrs. Solomon Krape, Centre Hall
Mary E. and Nettie R. Lingle, Centre Hall
Hilda Ruhl, Centre Hall
Samuel Burris, Centre Hall
F. H. Ritter, Centre Hall
Mrs. Willard Dale, State College
(Rev.) C. W. Kiesel, Montoursville
W. D. Strunk, Centre Hill
Carrie B. Frazier, Centre Hall
Verna C. Nease, Centre Hall
Dorothy Ruhl, Centre Hall
A. B. Homan, Altoona
E. P. Shook, Spring Mills

Thanksgiving Supper.

Progress Grange will give its customary Thanksgiving supper in Grange Arcade.

Advertisement in the Reporter.

LOCALS.

Lewisburg has twelve or more cases of scarlet fever in mild form.

Mrs. W. H. Schuyler returned home after visiting in various parts of the state.

Mrs. Willard Dale accompanied George Dale to Centre Hall on a business trip.

Rev. Daniel Gress will preach a sermon at the rededication services of the Reformed church at Madisonburg, Sunday evening.

Four state policemen will be located at Phillipsburg this fall and winter, with the avowed purpose of enforcing the game laws.

An effort is being made to establish a national bank in Freeburg, with a capital stock of \$25,000. There is no bank in that town now.

Al B. Homan, of Altoona, is in town looking up a supply of country produce. He is an engineer on the Pennsylvania, on the road west from Altoona.

Mrs. M. A. Dale, of Lemont, departed for North Carolina, where she will stay for a few months and then go to Nevada for the rest of the winter.

Mrs. Edward Foreman and children, of Youngstown, Ohio, are among friends and relatives in Centre Hall at present, and will remain for several weeks.

The county commissioners appointed Adam C. Ripka triennial assessor in Potter township to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George W. Spangler.

There are times when a single vote is of great consequence. Editor Joe Lesher, the Selingsgrove Democratic nominee for Commissioner in Snyder county, was defeated for re-election by one vote.

The Eungard Brothers have been

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Domestic

Albert Roubick, who confessed murdering a Chicago jeweler at LaPorte, Ind., in the hope of going to the gallows, was manifestly disappointed when the jury gave him a life-sentence.

A thousand delegates from nine states in the Middle West will meet in Des Moines Tuesday for a conference of the Central District of the American Antislavery League.

There is a shortage of labor in the Connellsville coke region and the companies have sent out calls for men to work in the ovens they propose to open again.

The first civic exhibit will be held in connection with the joint meeting of the National Municipal League and the American Civic Association in Pittsburgh.

John E. Godding, president of the defunct bank of Rocky Ford, Col., was sentenced to a long term in the state prison for misapplying the bank's funds.

Federal Judges Grosscup, Seaman and Baker issued an interlocutory decree restraining the Interstate Commerce Commission from enforcing an order to railroads in the Missouri River territory to reduce their rates nine cents per 100 pounds on first-class freight from the Atlantic seaboard and involving differentials all through the classification.

Robberies at the Brooklyn terminal of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad resulted in the arrest of two drivers and two clerks of the company, alleged to have stolen \$100,000 from packages in transit within three months.

Mount McCulloch, a peak 300 feet high, west of Unalakleet, has dropped into the sea following a volcanic eruption, according to information brought to San Francisco by the revenue cutter McCulloch.

John D. Rockefeller's chauffeur was fined \$5 in the West Side Court, New York, for speeding an auto in which Rockefeller was riding.

John Wilson, motorman, was killed; Mrs. Edgar Austin was seriously injured and a dozen trolley passengers cut and bruised when a trolley car from South Bend on the Chicago, South Bend and Northern Indiana Railway was knocked from the track by a Lake Erie train.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, denies a report that the whereabouts of Mrs. C. W. Wallace, of Chicago, have been unknown since 1903, when she offered a contribution of \$10,000 to the Beecher Memorial Fund.

Breaking of the steering gear on an automobile driven by J. J. Radel, an undertaker of Cincinnati, caused the death of Albert Alföldi, and probably the fatal injury of Radel and William Regan, a chauffeur.

Wallace H. Hopkins, former mining broker of Chicago, was taken to Chicago from Seattle by the federal authorities and arraigned before United States Judge Betha on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

The directors of the American Cotton Oil Company declared an annual dividend of three per cent. on the common stock, and a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the preferred stock.

George Weare, president of the Iowa State National Bank, and one of the best known bankers in the West, died at Sioux City, after an operation for intestinal trouble.

Edward S. Gilmore, for many years part owner and manager of the Academy of Music, and before that manager of Niblo's Garden, died at his home in New York.

The discipline of the fire drill prevented a panic among 150 school children at Chicago when fire attacked the branch school at Lunt Avenue and North Robey Street.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Bartels, Thelen & Co., shoe manufacturers, of Chelsea, in the United States District Court at Boston.

John Hagen, who keeps a hotel in Scranton, near Hamburg, Erie County, shot and killed his son George, fatally wounded his wife and attempted suicide.

Governor Harris, of Ohio, announced that he is considering the calling of an extra session of the Legislature, but has not definitely decided on the matter.

New York's Japanese colony celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Japan with a celebration at Carnegie Lyceum.

The National Civic Federation, it is announced, will hold its annual meeting in New York City December 14 and 15.

Cholera conditions in Manila are reported well under control.

Foreign

Both France and Germany are manifesting a conciliatory spirit and a readiness to accept arbitration of questions involved in the Casablanca incident. Italy and Austria-Hungary advised the Germans to be prudent.

Editor Harden, of Berlin, who exposed the German count clique, has boldly told Emperor William that he had better either curb his tendency to engage in controversial politics or abdicate the throne.

Fayetta Morgan, daughter of J. L. Morgan, of Marion, N. C., eloped with W. P. Craig and they were married at Canterbury, Eng.

The German coasting steamer Archimedes has been wrecked and 10 of her crew drowned.

The long-standing dispute between the cotton operatives of Manchester, England, and their employers has been settled.

The volcano of Villa Rica, in Valdivia province, Chile, has been in violent eruption.

The second squadron of the American battleship fleet sailed from Amoy, China, to Olongapo, in the Philippines, to join the first squadron in target practice. Among the court officials at Peking there is a feeling of humiliation that the entire fleet, instead of a squadron, did not visit China.

WILLIAM H. TAFT HAS 321 WILLIAM J. BRYAN HAS 162

Final Revision of the Electoral Table.

INCREASE LEAD IN CONGRESS.

Aftermath of Tuesday's Presidential Election Shows Figures Practically Identical With Chairman Hitchcock's Forecast—Success in Missouri a Surprise.

COMPLETE ELECTORAL VOTE.

FOR TAFT.	
California	10
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Idaho	3
Illinois	27
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	14
Michigan	11
Minnesota	13
Missouri	14
Montana	3
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	12
New York	39
North Dakota	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	34
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Washington	5
West Virginia	7
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3
Total	321

FOR BRYAN.

Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Colorado	5
Florida	13
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Maryland	6
Mississippi	10
Nevada	3
Nebraska	8
North Carolina	12
Oklahoma	7
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	18
Virginia	12
Total	162

As will be seen in the above table Maryland is the only State in which the electoral vote is divided.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—With the completion of the canvass of the vote in Maryland William H. Taft has 321 electoral votes, and William J. Bryan has 162. This is a slight revision of the table as originally published on the morning of November 5. It will be observed that the final figure is only five votes short of the 325 claimed by Republican Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock in his forecast made shortly before the election.

It is an overwhelming victory, and surpasses the hopes of a majority of the sanguine Taft supporters. The unexpected success in Missouri was a surprise. Colorado shifting into the Democratic column also proved the futility of pre-election predictions.

Final returns from Nebraska give Bryan a lead of 4,000, where the early returns had indicated a plurality of 20,000. His victory in his home State is the one bright spot Mr. Bryan has been able to discover since the votes were counted.

With the later returns from the Congressional Districts throughout the country there are indications of a number of contests. In many of the districts the vote between the Republican and Democratic candidates has been close, involving possible changes as the result of the official count. So far as the returns now in from all districts show the Republicans will have a working majority of 45 in the next national House of Representatives, the figures standing: Republicans, 218; Democrats 175, against the present membership of 223 Republicans, 166 Democrats and two vacancies.

All the Southern districts have been heard from. The most remarkable upset in the Congressional situation has occurred in North Carolina, where, in a State whose Democratic majority musters approximately 40,000, three out of the ten members of Congress sent to Washington will be Republicans.

The returns for the Socialist and Prohibition parties are still far from complete, but indicate that the hopes of the Socialists have not been realized and that the Prohibitionists in certain sections, where gains had been expected, were disappointed.

The figures for the Independence party vote are also insufficient to give an accurate idea of what the party accomplished.

Outside of the returns political interest was engaged in the exchange of messages of congratulation and thanks between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Taft; a statement by Mr. Bryan, in which he sets forth his determination to continue his work for the good of all, in the capacity of a private citizen, and the announcement by Mr. Sherman that it cost him just \$2,800 to be elected Vice-President.

\$35,000,000 Strike Fails.

Manchester (By Cable).—After a two-month strike, causing a loss estimated at \$35,000,000, the Lancashire cotton spinners have accepted the 5 per cent. reduction in wages on March 1, 1909, and will return to work. Nearly 500,000 men were directly and indirectly involved in the strike. The end of the strike will greatly relieve the terrible labor conditions in the district, where many thousands besides the cotton-spinners are out of work.

YIELDS TO WILL OF THE PEOPLE

Mr. Bryan Admits They Did Not Want His Platform.

Lincoln, Neb. (Special).—William J. Bryan issued the following statement:

"The election has gone against us by a decisive majority. It is impossible at the present time to say what causes contributed most to the Republican victory. We made our fight upon a platform which embodied what we believe to be good for the American people, but it is for the people themselves to decide what laws they desire and what methods of government they prefer. I have faith that the publicity which we asked for will yet commend itself to the American people, that the election of Senators by the people will be secured, that the inequities of the trust will arouse an opposition that will result in the elimination of the principle of private monopoly. I am confident that the people will see the necessity for the labor legislation and the tariff reduction which our platform demanded. I am confident, too, that the educational work done in this campaign will result in securing greater protection to bank depositors. The above are the most prominent reforms for which we labored and I believe that these reforms will yet come, together with more effective regulation of railroads and independence for the Philippines.

"I desire to commend the work of our national committee. I am entirely satisfied with Mr. Mack as the chairman and with the members of the committee. I do not see what they could have done more than they did, and, as for myself, I put forth every effort in my power to secure victory for our cause. The nomination came from the hands of the voters. I have obeyed their command and have led as best I could. Words will not express my gratitude for the devotion which has been shown by millions of Democrats during the past 12 years. Neither am I able to adequately express my appreciation for the kind words which have been spoken since the election. If I could regard the defeat as purely a personal one I would consider it a blessing rather than a misfortune, for I am relieved of the burdens of responsibilities of an office that is attractive only in proportion as it gives an opportunity to render a larger public service. But I shall serve as willingly in a private capacity as in a public one. God does not require great things of us. He only requires that we improve the opportunities that are presented and I shall be glad to improve the opportunities for service presented by private life.

"In this hour of national defeat I find some consolation in the cordial support given by my neighbors, by the citizens of Lincoln and by the people of the State of Nebraska. With a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Legislature we shall be able to put into practice so much of the Denver platform as relates to State legislation, and I trust that our State will set an example that will be an influence for good in the nation."

WOMAN IN PLASTER CAST.

Circus Rider Had Every Bone in Her Body Broken.

Ogdenburg, N. Y. (Special).—Encased in a plaster cast, which covers all of her body except the neck and head, Minnie Fisher, a circus rider, who was injured some time ago by being thrown from her horse, left here for her home in Alabama. She is unable to move any part of her body below her shoulders and will lie on a cot during the railroad journey South.

The accident in which the young woman was injured occurred during a performance at Malone last September. Her horse became frightened and bolted toward the spectators. The equestrian turned the animal into a fence and the rider was thrown heavily to the ground, nearly every bone in her body being broken.

It will be three months before the plaster cast can be removed.

FINANCIAL

News comes from Rhyolite that the Montgomery-Shoshone will enlarge its stamp mill.

Silver metal sold at 49 1/2 cents an ounce.

New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad directors declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3.

Pig iron output in October was the largest of any month this year.

In the year ended October 31 the Central National Bank earned net 35.8 per cent. on its capital stock.

A semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent. has just been declared.

American Tobacco declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on its common stock and an extra 7 1/2 per cent., making 32 1/2 per cent. paid this year. Last year 25 per cent. was paid.

Shipments of zinc and lead ores from the Joplin district for the week ended October 31 were: Zinc, \$202,483; lead, \$50,275. For forty-two weeks: Zinc, \$7,228,632; lead, \$1,823,166. Total for the year to date, \$9,051,798.

President Knox, of the Montana Tonopah Company, who has been in Philadelphia, would not say definitely when he thought his company could pay a dividend. There is still a debt on the mill, part of which has been leased to another company.

The "Iron Trade Review" says: "Decided improvement has characterized the pig iron market within a few days, which, it is believed, indicates a permanent change for the better. The result of the Presidential election has cleared the atmosphere and moderate buying in all lines is expected."

MR. MORSE AND MR. CURTIS BANKERS FOUND GUILTY

Crimes Against Bank Act Carry Five Year Term.

SENT TO THE TOMBS OVER NIGHT.

Faces of Financiers Who Wrecked the National Bank of North America in New York Show Strain of Waiting for Verdict—Recommendation of Mercy for Curtis, but None for Morse.

THE CASE IN BRIEF.

Charles W. Morse and Alfred H. Curtis were accused of conspiracy and falsifying of bank accounts.

The case was prosecuted by the United States government and both were found guilty of falsifying accounts.

The jury recommended mercy in behalf of Curtis.

Ball being refused the bankers were incarcerated in the Tombs prison.

The minimum penalty under the verdict is five years' imprisonment.

Morse first attracted attention as a manipulator of ice deals.

New York (Special).—Charles W. Morse, until a year ago a dominant figure in the world of finance, and Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America, were found guilty in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court on charges of misapplication of funds and falsifying the books of the bank. There was also the additional charge of conspiracy against the men on this count.

Within five minutes of the time the jury had rendered its verdict Judge Hough had refused to entertain a motion for bail and had committed the two bankers to the Tombs prison. Judge Hough said that he would hear any motion the lawyers for the prisoners desire to make at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow. His decision made it compulsory for the incarceration of Morse and Curtis in cells in the Tombs prison over night.

The federal statutes provide a minimum penalty of five years' imprisonment for falsifying the books of a bank and a penalty of two years' imprisonment and \$5,000 fine for misapplication of funds. No alternative but imprisonment is provided for conviction on the charge of falsifying the books of a bank. The maximum penalty on this charge is 10 years' imprisonment. The jury recommended clemency for Mr. Curtis, but made no recommendation in the case of Mr. Morse.

Dramatic Scene.

The scene in the courtroom was a dramatic one. Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Curtis had remained in the courtroom nearly the entire day awaiting the verdict. Mrs. Curtis showed signs of giving away to her emotions a number of times, and once, when the jury returned to the courtroom to receive instruction on the manner in which the conspiracy charge should be considered, Mrs. Morse broke down and sobbed. A large crowd had hurried into the courtroom to hear the verdict. As the doors leading to the jury room were thrown open silence fell upon the crowd and the noise made by traffic in Broadway sounded harsh as it floated through the windows. It could be seen from the solemn faces of the jurors that an important verdict was to be delivered.

No Conspiracy.

Foreman John Elder, responding to the customary question of the court clerk, read the verdict. Mr. Morse and Mr. Curtis stood before the jury while Mr. Elder was reading the verdict and their wives sat near them, leaning forward in tense attitudes to catch every word.

"We have agreed upon a verdict in the case of both defendants," said the foreman, in a subdued voice. "On the charge of conspiracy we find them not guilty." A look of relief came to the faces of the prisoners and their wives, but it only lasted a moment, for Mr. Elder continued:

"On the charge of misapplication of the funds of the bank we find both defendants guilty. On the charge of making false entries in the books of the bank we find both defendants guilty. In the case of Alfred H. Curtis the jury wishes to make a strong recommendation to the mercy of the court."

Morse Given Fifteen Years.

New York (Special).—Sentenced to 15 years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., Charles W. Morse, former "Ice King" and convicted wrecker of the National Bank of North America, was returned to his cell in the Tombs.

Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the bank, shown by the evidence to have been Morse's tool in the illegal transactions for which they were both convicted, is in his home in the fashionable upper West side, freed by Judge Hough, who suspended a minimum sentence of five years on the recommendations of the jury and United States District Attorney Stimson.

Murdered By Pirates.

Amoy (By Cable).—The bodies of 78 of the victims of the wreck of the small steamer, which occurred near Tungan, November 5, have been brought here. The steamer was licensed to carry 180 passengers, but 600 men were aboard, and of these only 400 were rescued. Many of the victims were drowned, but some of them were killed while in the water by piratical boatmen intent on robbery. Five of the pirates have been arrested and will be beheaded.

MR. TAFT OUTLINES A VIGOROUS POLICY

To Be No Interference With Legitimate Business.

Cincinnati (Special).—Speaking to the Cincinnati Commercial Club, of which he has been a member for 15 years, William Howard Taft brought every member of the club to his feet in his address, sounding the keynote of prosperity for the country for the next four years.

"Every business man who is obeying the law may go ahead with all the energy in his possession; every enterprise which is within the statutes may proceed without fear of interference from the administration, when acting legally; but all interests within the jurisdiction of the federal government may expect a rigid enforcement of the laws against dishonest methods," was the keynote of what Mr. Taft said.

To Show No Favors.

Judge Taft told in a way which no one has written of the human side of the campaign:

"I have been the subject of a coterie of bosses," he declared with the greatest good humor, "which the demands of life me no duty but to respond to the calls from six o'clock in the morning to midnight, to the calls of the populace—and if I did not respond, the crowd, after one minute, made a mighty shout: 'Hurrah for Bryan!'"

"Seriously," he declared, "the indications are already apparent and the hopes which I entertain are that the business communities and the investors of both foreign nations and among our people will take heart in carrying out the great enterprises which have been projected and must be carried to a termination if the country is to reach its full meed of prosperity and business standing."

"Business men are to be shown the lines of legality and are to be directed in keeping within these lines, which have been emphasized during the last four years. Business men shall know that they are to conform to the laws upon the statute books and that no favors are to be expected for those who break the laws."

"This shall be so that the men who conduct a legitimate business may understand that the government is back of them and does not intend to do anything to interfere with their legitimate advancement."

Substantial Progress Ahead.

After the applause which met the declaration had subsided, Judge Taft added:

"It is a question of the definite knowledge of the statutes and of their clear understanding which shall make the honest progress of our business possible. And that is, in my belief, all that is necessary to make that progress substantial and enduring."

Judge Taft apologized for directing his words into such a serious discussion.

"I know the difficulties that will arise in my new care," he added, "and I know that there will be questions which will arise that I do not know of now, and that times will come when many of my friends here will shake their heads and say 'poor Bill,' but all I ask is for suspension of judgment until the situation may be understood. My decisions will rest upon principles of sound and honest business policies which I have outlined and its intricacies may be ascertained and applied. These details will, I am sure, explain what may appear to be errors of judgment and mistakes."

What Judge Taft said preceding his plain business talk pleased the club immensely. He told of the many policies which had been dictated to him by the local committees during the campaign, and then gave every honest endeavor a fair opportunity, and to warn with knowledge and prosecute with vigor every apparent effort to evade the laws and to affect prosperity by dishonest business methods.

WASHINGTON

The National Conservation of Resources Commission has sent out letters for another meeting of the governors in Washington on December 8.

The world's production of cotton for mill consumption during the year exceeded by 2,340,000 bales the production of the previous year.

Charles I. Kirtaly, director general of the recent Franco-British Exposition, Shepherds Bush, London, is in this country as commissioner to the United States for the International and Colonial Exposition to be held next summer.

Senators and Representatives are drifting back to Washington and finding their way to the White House to tell the President of the great victory which was achieved in their various states.

The rumor that President Roosevelt may be chosen to succeed Senator Platt in the United States Senate has been revived, but Mr. Roosevelt has made no definite expression of opinion.

Bids were opened by the Isthmian Canal Commission for four beam and four chamber cranes for use in construction of the Miras Flores lock on the Panama Canal.

Edwin M. Vanduyck, government ink expert, plead guilty of conspiring to defraud the government and paid the \$10,000 fine imposed. The remains of Gen. James M. C. Linsgen, a hero of the Revolutionary War, were finally interred in Arlington Cemetery.

President Roosevelt received a delegation of eight Chinese children from the Oriental Rescue Home of San Francisco.

Otis T. Mason, head curator of the department of anthropology of the National Museum, died at the age of 71.

UNITED STATES TROOPS TO LEAVE ISLAND OF CUBA

Withdraw Next Saturday, Day of Elections.

THE FIGHT FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Conservatives Headed by General Menocal and the Liberals by Gen. Jose Gomez—An Assurance of a Fair Election—No Difference in the Platforms of the Parties.

Havana (By Cable).—On Saturday next elections will be held throughout the island for President, Vice President, Senators and Representatives in the lower house of Congress, to whom, according to the present program, will be committed the fate of the restored Cuban republic on the termination of the government of intervention, January 28, 1909. The troops of the United States will be withdrawn on that date, which is three days in advance of the date originally set, in order that their departure may mark the anniversary of the birth of Jose Marti, the Cuban patriot, and the great body of Cubans have striven during the last few months toward a selection of candidates, who will best realize their desire for self-government.

Preparations for the elections are now complete. All of the election officers have been appointed, the electoral boards organized and the last ballots distributed, and the whole island is absorbed in the outcome of the struggle for supremacy. The Conservatives are headed by General Mario Menocal and Dr. Rafael Monro, the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates respectively; while General Jose M. Gomez and his former bitter rival in the party leadership, Alfredo Zayas, are the nominees of the Liberal party, the Miguelista and Zayista factions which finally united their forces in support of General Gomez, on the understanding that he would not be nominated for a second term.

Fairness Assured.

It is assured beyond peradventure that absolute fairness will characterize the elections, about which every safe guard has been cast by the provisional government, in accordance with an elaborate election law, framed by the advisory committee of which Colonel Crowder is chairman. Both of the political leaders have given absolute assurance that they will accept loyally the result of the popular verdict.

There is practically no difference in the platforms of the two parties, both having as their chief planks the preservation of the republic, equal rights for all citizens, the encouragement of agriculture and commerce and the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States. The struggle is, frankly, for the possession of the government and the control of public patronage. Both General Gomez and General Menocal are veterans of the revolution and have a large following in the field. Dr. Monro is the foremost orator in Cuba and was nominated in the expectation of his being able to control the Spanish vote, but he is unpopular with many Cubans on account of his attitude during the revolution, when he held office in the autonomous government in the last days of the Spanish regime.

BIG FIRE AT ORANGE.

Business Section Of The Town Practically Wiped Out.

Richmond, Va. (Special).—Practically the entire business section of Orange, Va., was destroyed by fire, which started in Ricketts' drug store at 5 o'clock A. M. Fourteen buildings, including the Baptist Church and three dwellings, were burned, the total loss being estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The exact amount of insurance is unknown.

The structures destroyed were Ricketts' drug store, Ware & Watts' hardware establishment, two warehouses belonging to C. A. Gaines, the Barlow Land Agency, Rawlings' grocery store; Emil Levy, dry goods; Sol Cohen, dry goods; Walte & Chevalier, housefurnishings; the Baptist Church and three dwellings, one of which was occupied by Mrs. McDonald.

From the drug store the flames which spread rapidly took a northerly course, the entire block being gutted. The blaze crossed over the railroad track, taking in the telegraph tower and then reaching over to the Chevalier store and the Baptist Church.

FARMERS NOW AVENGED.

Man Who Defrauded Them Is Sentenced To Prison.

Minneapolis, Minn. (Special).—James T. Mulhall was sentenced to 15 months at the Federal prison at Leavenworth, and Felix Nathanson to six months in the county jail by Judge Milton Purdy for fraudulent use of the mails. A stay of ten days pending appeal for a writ of error was granted.

Fraudulent operation of the Nicollet Creamery Company, in Minneapolis last fall, is the specific charge in the indictment on which the men were convicted. Farmers throughout the Northwest are said to have lost heavily by shipping produce which was never paid for.

Taft May Hunt In Texas.

Taft, Texas (Special).—It is reported at headquarters of the Taft ranch, situated near here, that W. H. Taft and his brother, Charles P. Taft, owners of the ranch, will arrive here the early part of December on a 10 days' hunting expedition. The ranch embraces 100,000 acres, and deer and wild animals abound in the pastures. Probably the most pretentious country home and hunting lodge in Texas is situated upon the Taft ranch.

A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW.
There's a picture in the window
Of a little shop I know,
With boys and girls dressed as they
were
A hundred years ago.
And since I saw it, I have thought,
And keep on thinking how
The children, maybe, will be dressed
A hundred years from now.

Will girls wear caps or farthingales,
Or hoops in grand array?
Will they wear bows like butterflies,
Just as they do today?
Will boys wear jackets short, or tie
Their hair in queues? Just how
They'll really look, I'd like to know—
A hundred years from now.

What do you think the girls and boys
Will eat in those far days?
Will they be fed on breakfast foods
In many sorts of ways?
Will all the good and tasty things
Be worse for them than rice?
Will ice-cream soda make them sick,
And everything that's nice?

Will children's books have pictures
then,
Or just all reading be?
Perhaps they'll be hand-painted and
Most beautiful to see,
But when I think of those I have,
I truly don't see how
They can be any prettier
A hundred years from now.
—Sarah Noble-Ives in St. Nicholas.

Their Mountain Visitors

By Franklin Welles Calkins

Only occasionally are families honored with such confidence—such terrible confidence—by their visitors as were my friends, the Crawfords, in their mountain home near the Chihuahua boundary.

Stephen Crawford had owned a sugar plantation—bought after the war—in southern Louisiana, where he lived until malaria fever reduced him to little more than a skeleton.

His physician ordered him to the Southwest, and a brother who had owned a cattle-ranch near the Rio Grande was able to furnish just the domicile at just the altitude needed. His abandoned and roomy log ranch, girt by chaparral-grown arroyos and backed by ledges of painted rock, stood overlooking the Mexican village of Oraibé.

Mr. Crawford's family was small, consisting of a grown daughter, Eunice, two little girls, Essie and Pearl, and an old domestic, of pure Sudanese extraction, known as Aunt Silver.

Eunice, the housekeeper, found her new quarters spacious enough except for lack of bedroom. She managed to overcome this difficulty, however, by having two partitions put up in a large bunk-room, and by furnishing an outside storage-room, which adjoined and opened into the bunk-room. This became the bedroom for the little girls.

It had no window except a square hole at the back, where the logs had been sawed, well up toward the gable, and through which it received some light and ventilation. Planning to have windows in this room as soon as sash and lights could be secured, Eunice covered the opening with mosquito-netting, which was quite covering enough at any season in that climate. The door from her own apartment opened into that of the children, and thus she was able to keep their room aired.

Some months passed, and the frosts of November came to the mountains, giving the nights and mornings a chill which is felt by all outdoor creatures in that latitude.

Thus it was that Eunice and her father had no particular surprise when Essie and Pearl complained that "Old Guy" had come in at their window and insisted upon sleeping on their bed.

Old Guy was a deaf and superannuated hound. A kennel had been fashioned outside for him, since he had been a privileged member of the family. As the outer end of the little girls' apartment abutted against some high rocks, there was nothing but the mosquito-bar to prevent his jumping into their room. And as the mosquito-netting was found to have been torn away, the story told by the children was confirmed.

A cold wind had blown all night, making the house somewhat chilly inside, and the little girls complained that Old Guy had scratched the bedclothes off them to make a nest for himself.

"And he jammed his old cold nose right into my face," said Essie, "and he lay on Pearl and nearly smothered her."

Mr. Crawford laughed. "Old Guy mustn't plague my little girls that way," he said. "You must call to your sister; and, Eunice, keep your riding-whip in your room, and if you catch the hound in there give him a few cuts and drive him out, and he won't go in again."

That day the invalid, who was already on the way to recovery, drove to Oraibé; but as the road was long and rough, his strength did not permit him to return that night, as he had planned.

Eunice, expecting her father to come home, sat up until nearly midnight, in order to prepare a warm supper for him upon his arrival. She

busted herself writing letters in her room.

At about eleven o'clock, as she was writing, she heard a scratching sound from the children's room, followed by a muffled jar, as if some creature had leaped upon the floor.

Eunice listened in silence until she heard the voice of little Pearl in a sleepy, whimpering complaint. "Poor dears!" thought the elder sister. "That old nuisance of a Guy really deserves to be punished for bothering them so." She rose softly and got her rawhide riding-whip, intending, tender-hearted though she was, to flick the old hound hard enough to make him remember.

She heard a repetition of the scratching sounds, and again that muffled thud upon the floor, and in the same instant, again the sleepy, half-smothered wall of little Pearl. A chill struck to her very heart as the situation dawned upon her. There were wild creatures of some sort in the room. Old Guy had not been on his bed.

Lynxes, mountain-ions and bears were among the hills, and any of them, coming in easily from the rocks, might long have used that room for their lair! How careless, how criminally careless she had been, to leave that opening unbarred!

In the agony of self-condemnation, she did not stop to consider that all in the house had slept with wide-open windows month after month.

While Eunice stood, uncertain whether or not to go for her father's gun and arouse Aunt Silver and Old Guy, a third smothered wail appealed to her. She hesitated no longer, but threw the door open and stepped into the room.

She held her lamp above her head, and the sight, no longer unexpected, which met her eyes was certainly horrifying. Near the center of the room stood a great, mottled beast, its head raised, its big eyes reflecting her light, its fangs bared in a hiss of surprise, which deepened immediately to a thunderous chest growl—unmistakably a deep mutter of warning against the intruder.

Then, even more terrifying sight, upon the children's bed another creature of the same sort appeared itself. Half-roused and reclining upon its haunches, this one gave vent to a series of gruff outcries which resembled the coughing grunts of a sea-lion.

Greatly to the relief of Eunice, Essie, who occupied the front of the bed, now leaped out and scudded from the room. But little Pearl, under her quilts, was held by one fore paw of the beast upon her bed, and the poor innocent wailed in piteous afflict.

In the instant that she stood, transfixed with terror and irresolute, Eunice recognized that these big, mottled cats were Mexican tigers, or jaguars. The beasts had without doubt had their winter lair in the long-vacant and easily accessible storage-room, and the chill nights had driven them back to it. Their natural prey was abundant in the mountains, and there had been no incentive to attack the sleeping children.

But now they had been angered, and Eunice dared not for an instant leave the crying child to their mercy. She knew that most wild animals are fearful of fire, and she trusted much to the lamp in her hand to keep the jaguars at bay.

"Stop crying, Pearl," she commanded, sternly, "and sister will drive that old dog away!"

Holding her lamp to the front and with whip drawn to strike, she approached the beast upon the bed. Her caution might have been greater had she known what Mexicans could have told her, that the jaguar is frequently fascinated by a moving light, and will as often follow one as retreat from it.

The animal did not indeed change its position as she drew nearer, but rather increased the violence of its grunting roars. Its great red maw and formidable fangs would certainly have frightened away a less resolute girl.

As she came up to the bed, Eunice set her teeth and struck the jaguar a vicious cut upon its jaws. The animal, roaring with pain and anger, shrank against the wall, but retreated no farther, and its fore paw still held the little girl. All wild beasts of the fiercer sort are tenacious of foothold in their lairs.

Eunice now leaned forward and plied her whip with the practiced hand of a horsewoman. Her stinging cuts were aimed at the animal's eyes. Flesh and blood could not long endure such punishment, and presently, with a horse whine, the jaguar leaped off the foot of the bed.

Eunice snatched the crying child from under its quilts and backed away to the door, bidding Pearl to run out behind her.

Despite her retreat, the jaguars would now have leaped outside, but a new attack seemed to threaten them. Their increasing uproar had aroused Aunt Silver and the old hound. The negroes had fled from the house and climbed upon a mountain cart, where she now stood, shrieking incoherently. Just as Eunice reached the door Guy thrust his muzzle in at the opposite opening. The hound stood with his hind feet upon the rocks outside, and seeing the jaguars, gave tongue in a deafening clamor.

The jaguars, beset on all sides with strange creatures and stranger noises, apparently became as thoroughly frightened as before they had been angry and formidable. Such instances of their terror at a really slight cause are not infrequent in hunters' annals.

Eunice paused, fascinated, in the doorway to watch the strange antics of these jungle beasts. The jaguars had thrown themselves upon the floor in the center of the room, where, bewildered by the bedlam of noises and the light, they rolled and writhed and bunched, spitting and snarling, and apparently trying to face all ways at once.

What with the wallings of Aunt Silver, the howling of the hound and the cries of the children, who imagined that Eunice was being eaten, there was noise enough to have thrown a menagerie of wild beasts into terror and confusion.

Eunice watched the jaguars for some seconds, noting their fear, and debating how best to get rid of them; and then, with resolution taken, she stepped back and closed the door upon them. For a brief time she busied herself in quieting Essie and Pearl; then she locked them safely within the storage-room, got her father's repeating carbine and returned.

She drew a chair to the door, set her lamp upon it, opened the door, and pushed her light forward so as to illuminate most of the space within the storeroom.

At first she could see nothing of the jaguars, but their snarling voices indicated their hiding-place. Both, intimidated by the howlings of the hound and Aunt Silver, had taken refuge under the high, old-fashioned bed, where they lay flattened upon the floor, seeming to feel at last tolerably secure.

They hissed, spat and growled occasionally, but only in the warning, familiar fashion of common cats.

Eunice sat down upon the door-sill to obtain steadiness of aim. One head could be seen under the foot-rail of the bed, and at this Eunice fired, fortunately killing the jaguar instantly.

Terrified by the shot, the other broke cover and leaped to a far corner of the room. Then, while the hound bellowed encouragement, the brave girl aimed and fired at the bounding, snarling beast until the smoke of her carbine filled the room.

Then she beat a hasty retreat and locked her door upon the danger. Not until she heard toothless Old Guy worrying at the carcasses of the jaguars did she realize that victory was hers.

Mr. Crawford was a proud father when he returned from Oraibé. The skins of the jaguars—one with six bullet-holes—are yet proudly exhibited at his ranch in Pecosillo County. —Youth's Companion.

GOOD HORSEMANSHIP.

What Is Meant By "Hands"—The Sloan Racing Seat.

Your heart and your head keep up. Your hands and your heels keep down. Your knees keep close to your horse's sides. And your elbows to your own.

This old bit of advice for the would-be horseman is quoted by a writer in Baily's Magazine and declared to be perennially sound.

He quotes another old hunter on the subject of what he calls "the divine gift of hands" in riding. This old hunter, John Darby, used to attach two pieces of twine to the back of an ordinary chair and draw the same tighter until the chair balanced on its fore or hind legs, according to his own position.

Then when balanced he would keep it, so to speak, on the swing by gently manipulating the twine or reins he held in his hand. A rough pull would, of course, have upset the chair one way, whereas the fact of not checking it in its movements at all would have caused a total loss of control over it in the opposite direction.

"And that," when the exhibition was concluded, he would add "is hands, gentlemen."

Jogging to the covert, continues the writer, you may note one fine horse, its owner fully equipped throwing its head up and down like a pump handle; another sweating profusely although the pace has not exceeded five miles an hour since it left the stable, and a third snorting and prancing about all over the place.

Why is this so? Simply because the rider of neither of them is possessed with the divine gift of "hands."

He also pays his respects to the hideous American monkey on a "kick seat" and sarcastically demands why, if it really is such an advantage in racing, those in authority do not place a penalty of, say, £7 on each rider adopting it to encourage others to still ride as horsemen with an equal chance of success? How our grand sires would laugh if they could only take a look at our illustrated sporting newspapers of today.

"The riders they would compare, I fancy, to the monkeys and the horses as substitutes for the dogs they rode round a sawdust ring in a steeplechase performance in the days of their youth at some travelling circus of country fair."

"The old paintings by artists of an earlier day, depicting steeplechasers and racers extended like rocking horses, are charming to gaze upon as a 'pick me up' after shuddering at contortionists on the backs of snap-shot horses limping along with stringhalt in three legs and cramp in the other."

There was a period in English history when juvenile smoking was enforced officially. The diarist Icarus, in writing of the plague of London, in 1665, says: "Even children were obliged to smoke."

COMMERCIAL COLUMN.

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"Decided improvement is noted in most trade reports this week, especially in respect to distributive departments. Orders have come to manufacturers more freely, in many cases accompanied by requests for immediate or very early delivery. Evidences on increased confidence are numerous and prices are more firmly held where concessions have been offered recently without attracting buyers. Many mills have resumed after months of idleness, sufficient orders having accumulated to assure active capacity during the balance of the year, and there is a general belief that contracts will be placed freely during the next two months.

"Recent moderate reductions in prices of pig iron and the large amount of steel business about to be placed have resulted in increased inquiries for material. Purchases are no longer confined to immediate needs, deliveries during the first quarter of 1909 being arranged, and still longer contracts could be taken if producers would name current prices. Orders for steel rails are being placed for both home and export account, some idle plants having secured enough business to resume operations, while plate mills are busy on material for recent big orders for cars. Minor metals are firmer because of a decidedly broader demand.

Wholesale Markets.

New York.—Wheat.—Receipts, 85,000 bush., exports, 287,950 bush. Spot steady; No. 2 red, 1.05 elevator; No. 2 hard, 1.10 f. o. b. adroit; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 1.13 1/2 f. o. b. adroit; No. 2 hard winter, 1.10 f. o. b. adroit.

Corn.—Receipts, 12,900 bush. Spot steady; No. 2, 77 1/2 new elevator and 77 1/2 f. o. b. adroit; No. 2, 84 spot for old. Option market was without transactions, closing net unchanged.

Oats.—Receipts, 83,400 bush.; exports, 2,505 bush. Spot steady; mixed, 26 to 32 lbs., 52 to 52 1/2; natural white, 26 to 31 lbs., 50 to 52; clipped white, 32 to 40 lbs., 51 1/2 to 57 1/2.

Poultry.—Alive, weak; Western chickens, 13; fowls, 13; turkeys, 14; dressed steady; Western spring chickens, 12 to 18; fowls, 12 to 14; spring turkeys, 10 to 16.

Eggs.—Firm. Receipts, 7,046 crates. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by fancy selected white, 43 to 45; do., fair to choice, 33 to 42; brown and mixed, fancy, 33; do., fair to choice, 29 to 32; Western firsts, 26 to 27; seconds, 23 to 25.

Philadelphia.—Wheat.—Dull and unchanged.

Corn.—Dull. 1/2 c. lower; No. 2, for local trade, 85 1/2 to 86 c.

Oats.—Steady; No. 2 white, natural, 53 to 53 1/2 c.

Butter.—Firm; extra Western creamery, 28; do., near-by prints, 30.

Eggs.—Firm; Pennsylvania and other near-by firsts, free cases, 28 c. at mark; do., current receipts, in return cases, 28 c. at mark; Western firsts, free cases, 29; at mark; do., current receipts, free cases, 28; at mark.

Cheese.—Quiet; New York full cream, choice, 13 1/2 c., do., fair to good, 12 1/2 to 13.

Poultry.—Alive, firm; fowls, 11 to 12 c.; old roosters, 8 to 8 1/2 c.; spring chickens, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 c.; ducks, 10 1/2 to 11 1/2 c.

Baltimore.—Flour.—Dull and unchanged. Receipts, 9,826; exports, 2,351.

Wheat.—Steady. Spot, contract, 1.02 1/2 to 1.02 1/2; spot, No. 2 Western, 1.04 1/2 to 1.05; October, 1.02 1/2 to 1.02 1/2; November, 1.02 1/2 to 1.02 1/2; December, 1.03 1/2; steamer, No. 2 red, 99 1/2 to 99 1/2; Southern, on grade, 99 1/2 to 1.02 1/2. Receipts, 35,248.

Corn.—Firm; year, 66 1/2 to 66 1/2; January, 66 1/2 to 66 1/2. Receipts, 15,560; exports, 700.

Oats.—Steady; No. 2 white, 52 to 52 1/2; No. 3 white, 51 to 51 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 50 1/2 to 51. Receipts, 14,229.

Rye.—Nominal; No. 2 Western export, 82 to 82 1/2; receipts, 25,786.

Butter.—Steady; fancy imitation creamery, 22 to 23; fancy creamery, 29 to 30; fancy ladle, 20 to 21; store packed, 16 to 17.

Eggs.—Steady; 27 to 28.

Cheese.—Quiet; new large, 13 1/2; new flats, 13 1/2 new small, 14.

Live Stock.

New York.—Beefsteers.—Receipts, 1,141; no trading; feeling steady. Calves.—Receipts, 241. Veals steady; no trading in Western calves; feeling weak. Veals sold at 5.00 to 5.25 per 100 pounds; grassers and fed calves, 3.25 to 4.00.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts, 3,771. Sheep unchanged; lambs slow, but steady. Sheep sold at 3.50 to 3.70 per 100 pounds; culls at 2.00 to 2.25; lambs at 5.25 to 6.15, and culls at 3.50.

Hogs.—Receipts, 3,179; feeling steady. New York State and Pennsylvania hogs, 5.90 to 6.00 per 100 pounds.

Chicago.—Cattle.—Receipts estimated about 8,000; market steady to strong; steers 4.40 to 7.60; cows, 3.00 to 5.00; heifers, 2.50 to 5.25; bulls, 2.50 to 4.50; calves, 3.00 to 5.00; stockers and feeders, 2.50 to 4.65.

Hogs.—Receipts estimated about 30,000; market 5 to 10 c. lower. Choice heavy shipping, 6.00 to 6.20; butchers, 5.95 to 6.10.

Sheep.—Receipts estimated about 20,000; market 10 to 20 c. lower. Sheep, 4.20 to 5.00; lambs, 4.75 to 6.00; yearlings, 3.85 to 5.15.

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VOYAGE DOWN THE RIVER.

The first thing that I can remember is that a boy had me in his hand and that he, with a jackknife, fashioned me a little sail of birch bark.

He then took me and put me in the water and made me go wherever he wanted me, by means of a stick.

The waves as they went frolicking by called to me to come and play with them. I tried to run after them, but every time the stick brought me back. I tried again and again to go after them, but the old stick still kept me.

Finally a great hand reached out after me and picked me up. But I heard a dear little wave call, "Come, come and play with me, and we'll have some fun," and it called in such a plaintive way that I could not resist; so I fell out of the hand and went down the river with the wave before the stick could catch me.

The wave dashed a bit of spray over my deck, and said: "I am awfully glad you came with me; where do you wish to go?" I said, as the wind puffed up my sail: "I don't care where I go, as long as I am with you." "Thank you," said the wave, as she lifted me lightly over a pebble. "I do hope I'm going fast enough for you."

"Oh, yes," I said.

"Well, I'm going faster still," it said.

"Oh, don't," I managed to say. The wave went on with me, but it had to mind the great current, and, as the current was going slow, the wave had to go slow, also.

Now the chip had time to look about it. Here is the description of what it saw:

I now was carried past a vast forest and the murmuring trees whispered to the brook and to me.

Three little lambs came down to drink at the little brook. As I sailed past them, I heard one of them say to another: "See the little chip that goes sailing by. I wish I were having a sail like that. What fun it must be!"

The scenery was beautiful. I sailed past some rushes now, and in them sat a family of frogs. "Croak, croak," cried the father. "See, children, see the little chip boat that sails by us. Look at her little sail. See—" and then my wave carried me past them, and I heard no more.

The pretty little flowers beside the brook nodded their pretty heads to me as I sailed by them; the grasses that hung over the water brushed my sail gently, and the wind fanned me with his breath, that smelled sweetly of fresh wild flowers.

We now came to some stones and a little girl in a pink dress was going across the brook with a basket in her hand. When she saw me she cried: "Oh, what a pretty little boat!" and she reached out after me, lost her footing and fell into the water. There was a big gurgle that came out of the basket, and a liquid poured out of it. The water at once became discolored. I bumped into an eggshell, turned around twice and then sailed on. I never saw anything more of the little girl.

A beautiful dragon-fly came and took a sail on me. It had the loveliest wings that I ever saw. They were of a beautiful blue tinge, and they were so light and gauzy. He sailed along with me for quite a little while and then flew away.

My wave carried me along for quite a little way further, and then he gently said "Goodbye," pushed me into a gentle eddy and was gone.

I sailed around and around for a long, long while, and then the eddy shot me into a little harbor between two rocks, where the water was very smooth and the bottom was very sandy, so now I am content to listen to the gentle whisperings of the leaves of a large maple tree above me.

And I do feel so happy that I—a chip boat—could be carried down a river and come to such a nice resting place as this at last.—Mary Esther Oaks, in the Brooklyn Eagle.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

DECEMBER COURT

Opens First Monday in December and continues for two weeks.

The juryman drawn for December court, opening the first Monday in December and continuing for two weeks, are appended:

GRAND JURORS.

Frank Bowersox, Ferguson
Isaac Bowers, Phillipsburg
Charles Batchlor, South Phillipsburg
James Dunlap, Rush
James Eckenroth, Spring
Matthew Goben, Harris
John Gussallus, Snow Shoe
Samuel Garner, State College
George Haagen, Howard twp.
William T. Hall, Milesburg
Shuman Holter, Howard boro.
Serenas Harry, Miles
W. B. Haines, Miles
P. A. Hoover, Taylor
Peter Ishler, Harris
John Meese, Bellefonte
John T. McCormick, State College
Walter O'Bryan, Ferguson
Edward Sharrer, Taylor
Alfred Thompson, Snow Shoe
Daniel B. Weaver, Miles
C. E. Wetzel, Spring
Potter Walker, Snow Shoe

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

H. L. Barger, Snow Shoe
Isaac Beck, Half Moon
P. L. Beener, Bellefonte
R. B. Barges, Gregg
Samuel Charles, Boggs
David Chambers, Snow Shoe
Robert Cooper, Snow Shoe
John A. Conner, Snow Shoe
Milo Campbell, Ferguson
William Crisman, Snow Shoe
Harry Crain, Phillipsburg
Harry Callahan, Rush
Samuel Decker, Bellefonte
F. D. Fry, State College
George Frankenberg, Penn
J. W. Fry, Ferguson
George W. Gingerich, Potter
T. M. Granley, Gregg
G. E. Haupt, Bellefonte
Joseph Heberling, Ferguson
James Haines, Curtin
H. H. Hewitt, Phillipsburg
Charles Johnston, Liberty
G. H. Kneely, Bellefonte
William Kreamer, Bellefonte
John Kennedy, Rush
Harvey Lutz, Walker
W. J. Manck, Walker
Daniel Moore, Rush
H. D. Meek, State College
L. T. Munson, Bellefonte
George R. Meek, Bellefonte
William J. Musser, Bellefonte
S. S. Miles, Worth
W. D. O'Brian, Snow Shoe
W. C. Patterson, State College
W. W. Rupert, Walker
Peier Robb, Jr., Curtin
Lewis Russ, Phillipsburg
Sol Schmidt, Phillips
William Stiver, Potter
J. B. Shope, Snow Shoe
Samuel Sheffer, Bellefonte
W. E. Small, Miles
William Summers, Unionville
W. G. Taltelm, Rush
H. B. Waite, Half Moon
D. L. Welsh, Howard boro.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Jerome Auman, Potter
J. T. Atkins, Boggs
James Black, Phillipsburg
Herman Bowes, Liberty
Samuel Boudinger, Snow Shoe
John Bergia, Rush
W. J. Burns, Rush
Elmer Bryan, Boggs
L. C. Bullock, Jr., Milesburg
G. W. Bushman, Centre Hall
Robert Bennison, Marion
W. M. Biddle, Phillipsburg
Jonathan Condo, Marion
Harry Cole, Phillipsburg
Edward Crawford, Centre Hall
T. F. Cori, Ferguson
F. W. Corman, Walker
G. Frank Dunkle, Phillipsburg
Clayton Ertter, College
Newton Garver, Potter
J. A. Hudson, Phillipsburg
George B. Hughes, Spring
Michael F. Hael, Benner
George Hastings, Benner
Charles Ketchline, Bellefonte
E. K. Keller, Spring
H. A. Lefzell, Phillipsburg
Marcus Mier, Howard boro.
John T. Merryman, Taylor
Edward Marshall, Benner
William Orr, Marion
J. T. Runkle, Potter
Herman Robb, Bellefonte
Harry Resides, State College
C. M. Sellers, Patton
W. H. Steffen, Haines
Frank E. Vonada, Marion
W. H. Wimer, College
H. C. Woodring, Worth
A. M. Watson, Snow Shoe

Two More Properties Sold.

Two more properties in Centre Hall were sold a short time ago. The one was that of Mrs. Lizzie Jacobs, consisting of house and lot and vacant lot, to John G. Dauberman. This place is located near Mr. Dauberman's slaughter house, and is also more convenient to his meat market. Consideration about \$1600.

Mrs. Jacobs, after disposing of her home, purchased the house and lot occupied for some years by J. A. Reesman; from E. G. Van Pelt, of Ithaca, N. Y., and will move into it next spring.

Haines Township Property Sold.

The administrators of the estate of Jacob Neldigh, late of Haines township, deceased, sold the following real estate: Tract No. 1, being the old homestead farm, to George B. Stover, of Milesburg, for \$72 25 per acre. Tract No. 2, timberland, passing with the farm. Tract No. 3, being 70 acres of timberland, sold to Motz & Stover for \$1255. Tract No. 4, consisting of 20 acres of timberland, was bought by I. W. Vonada, for \$100. Tract No. 5, also timberland, was sold to Samuel Kreamer for \$455.

After completing the erection of a wall for a new dwelling house, in Lewisburg, Byron Gail is back to Centre Hall again.

Ladies' gun metal shoes, button and blucher, \$2.50 at Yeagers.

How Long Do Dreams Last?

How long do dreams last? A German savant is investigating the matter. But there is scarcely a dot who could not give him points and has not dreamed centuries in seconds. The dream, it may be stated, comes in the few seconds before the awakening and has no relation to time or space. This is clear enough to the man who has ever been placed under an anesthetic for a short while and found time and space eliminated.

As an experiment this writer was placed under a whiff of chloroform by a doctor. Absolute unconsciousness supervened, then a return of consciousness, the questions of the universe, up through layers of consciousness, with always the feeling, "Now I have solved it," and the "No" and the "Yes" alternating through centuries of thought, and then the quizzical face of the doctor, remembered after a million years. "How long have you been under?" The experimenter struggled up and saw the doctor with his watch in hand. "Ten seconds," the doctor said, and the dreamer had been outside time for a time that has no measure.—London Chronicle.

A Great Artist Enraged.

Alma-Tadema has told a story of the fate of two unsuccessful pictures of his student days. One of them was returned unsold by the committee of the Brussels exhibition in 1859. The subject was a house on fire, with people rescuing the victims. The artist's fellow students were asked into Alma-Tadema's studio and were invited to jump through the flames, the owner of it leading the way by leaping head first through the oily flames.

The other unsuccessful effort was a large sized square picture that came back again and again to its creator's easel until at last it was cut out of its frame and given to an old woman to use as a table cover.

The picture was praised by at least one person who appreciated its excellence, so Alma-Tadema used to declare, for the old woman was wont to remark that it was much better than those common oilcloth things that always let the water through, as the picture of Alma-Tadema's making was a good thick one, with plenty of paint on it.—Minneapolis Journal.

The Supposed Life on Mars.

Not only do the observations we have scanned lead us to the conclusion that Mars at this moment is inhabited, but they lead us at the further one that these denizens are of an order whose acquaintance was worth the making. Whether we ever shall come to converse with them in any more instant way is a question upon which science at present has no data to decide. More important to us is the fact that they exist, made all the more interesting by their precedence of us in the path of evolution. Their presence certainly ousts us from any unique or self centered position in the solar system, but so with the world did the Copernican system the Ptolemaic, and the world survived this deposing change. So may man. To all who have a cosmopolitan breadth of view it cannot but be pregnant to contemplate extra mundane life and to realize that we have warrant for believing that such life now inhabits the planet Mars.—Professor Lowell in Century.

A Big Snowfall.

The heaviest fall of snow that ever took place in England occurred in 1615. The snow commenced falling on the 16th of January, 1615, and continued every day until the 12th of March following. It covered the earth to such a depth that passengers, both horse and foot, passed over gates, hedges and walls, which had been obliterated by the white sheet. On the 12th of March it began to decrease and so by little and little consumed and wasted away till the 28th of May.

A heavy fall occurred in Scotland in 1629, the snow falling thirteen days and nights with little or no intermission. One of the heaviest falls on a single day occurred on the 21st of February, 1762, the snow in some places being from ten to twelve feet deep.

He Kept Count.

A famous animal trainer was talking to a reporter in New York. He said: "The secret of animal training is gentleness. Nothing sudden or brusque must be done. An unexpected caress may anger an animal more than a kick in the ribs. Sudden, brusque, unexpected things never go, no matter how well they are meant. Once I was showing in Scotland. We trainers supped one night with a Scotch admirer. The old man was the soul of hospitality, but I admit I was rather startled when he leaned toward me and said: 'Stick in, man Conklin, stick in. Yer frien' Coof's two wifins aheid of ye.'"

Translated.

"Habillments For Infants" is a sign in a clothing store in Boston. A western visitor, seeing it, stopped in amazement.

"What does that mean?" he asked his better acquainted fellow westerner. "That?" said the other. "Oh, that is Boston dialect for kids' duds."—Housewife.

Silenced.

Dad (severely)—And look here, Ethel, you musn't encourage that young man to stay so late every night. It's disgraceful. What does your mother say about it? Ethel—She says men haven't altered a bit, dad.

Don't try to take up all the room in the middle of the road. There are numerous travelers on the highway who need a little room themselves.—Atlanta Constitution.

Centre Reporter, \$1.00 per year.

An Eccentric Genius.

Among the geniuses none perhaps was stranger than the poet Baudelaire, who dyed his hair green, tried to strangle his father-in-law, used opium, tobacco and wine to excess and enjoyed perverted olfactory sensations. "My soul soars upon perfumes as the souls of other men soar upon music," he wrote. But what pleased him, strangely, were odors of putrefaction, vile smells which other men abhorred and the stench of disease which made others sick. And yet his poetry is among the most passionately musical of the literature of France. He was exceedingly superstitious, believing he would not succeed in an undertaking unless he left a house first with the left foot, and would count the number of gas jets along the streets, the numbers of cabs and numbers of doors. Adding these figures in his mind, he would consider the result an omen—multiples of three good, multiples of seven reassuring, while his bad number was seventeen. Curiously, once he was thrown out of a cab, the figures of which he added and found amounted to seventeen.

A Sharp Swindler.

A fashionable young lady once drove up in a handsome carriage to a private lunatic asylum situated a few miles from Paris and requested to see the proprietor. Her wish being acceded to, she informed the doctor that she desired to place her husband under his care to see if a cruel mania under which he labored—viz., "that he had lost a large quantity of jewels"—could not be removed. After some hesitation the doctor consented, and the lady drove away directly to a jeweler's in Paris and selected jewels to the value of several thousand francs and requested one of the shopmen to go with her in her carriage to procure the money for the goods she had taken. She drove with him to the asylum, and, arriving there, he was shown into a room. The lady then sought the doctor, told him of the arrival of her husband, and getting into her carriage, again drove away. The rest may be imagined, but the poor fellow was confined several days before it was found they both had been "sold." The lady was never heard of after.

Wagner's Portrait.

When Wagner was in England supervising the first production of his operas, the music enthusiasts commissioned the artist Herkomer to paint the musician's portrait, but Wagner was dashing about in such a state of frenzy that he repelled impatiently every attempt to get him to give a "sitting." Still, Herkomer stuck to him like a limpet, fed with him, walked and talked with him, watched him conduct his orchestra, wrote music and read books. At last, when every attempt to secure a "sitting" had failed, Herkomer rose early one morning, painted with frenzied speed all day, spent a short night in restless sleep, rose early again and painted furiously, till on the second evening he sat down exhausted—but with his picture finished. Wagner was called in and threw up his hands in amazement. "Ah!" he cried. "Wonderful! That is exactly how I would like to look if I could."

Why Kelly Didn't Sleep.

"One night I went in late to Father Dempsey's hotel. Every bed was full, and there were 200 men sleeping on the floor of the recreation room. Each one of them had a newspaper under him to keep off the dust of the floor. I pointed to one little Irishman and remarked that he did not seem to be resting well."

"What's your name, my man? Father Dempsey asked him. "Thomas Kelly, your reverence." "You don't seem to be resting well, Mr. Kelly."

"I'll get to sleep after awhile, your reverence," he answered. "I don't believe you will unless you change your bed. You're sleeping on a Westliche Post," answered Father Dempsey.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Caught the General.

One of the regular army officers tells a story of how the old stringent army regulations once went against General Scott. One wet afternoon that soldier was caught in the rain in Washington. He was in full uniform and was well known, so, no cab being near, he borrowed an umbrella. Arriving at his hotel, an underofficer approached him and calmly remarked: "General, you will consider yourself under arrest for eight days for carrying an umbrella while in full uniform."

His Solicitude.

"Is it a fact that your mother-in-law threw herself out of the third story window and you did nothing to restrain her?" "Excuse me, I went to the first story to catch her, but she had already passed."—Diavolo Rosa.

Riches.

It is not what we have, but what we can do without, that makes us rich. Socrates, seeing a large loaf of valuables pass one day, exclaimed, "I am most happy, for there are so many things that I do not want!"

The Maroon Monster.

Friend—I suppose you run down a great many people? Motorist—Well, sometimes I run them up. Friend—Run them up? Motorist—Yes; last night I ran two men up a tree.—Chicago News.

A Change.

Mrs. Larkin—I want a little money today, Fred. Mr. L.—I'm very glad of that. Mrs. L. (surprised)—Why are you glad? Mr. L.—Because generally you want a good deal.

Read the Reporter.

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Centre Hill, Pa.
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\$20, 19, 18, 17 Values at - - \$12

\$16, 15, 14, 13 Values at - - \$10

\$12, 11 and 10 Values at - - \$8

\$9, 8, and 7.50 Values at - - \$5

50 Children's Suits and Overcoats

\$8, 7, 6.50 Values, - \$5 | \$4.50, 4.00 Values, - \$3

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